The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,067.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

		Rs.	A.
For year in advance, delivered in Town		52	0
	including postage	73	0
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	Rs.	A.
First insertion	5	0
Second Ditto	2	8
Third Ditto	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

LEGGATT—October 26th, at Vellore, the wife of Geo. R. Leggatt, Esq., Assistant Engineer, D. P. W., of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

HOMFRAY—October 23rd, at Mirdarpore, Central India, the wife of Lieutenant J. Homfray, Officiating Adjutant, Malwa Bheel Corps, of a son.

HUME—October 27th, at Roorkee, N. W. P., the wife of Arthur Hume Esq., Adjutant, The Cameron Highlanders, of a son.

MENZIES—October 23rd, at Amritsur, the wife of Captain O. Menzies, District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "SATTARA," 1,250 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 10th November, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—

	Nov.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave GALLE	20
" Carwar	12	" Negapatam	23
" Mangalore	13	" Pondicherry	
" Cannanore	14	" Madras	24
" Calicut	14	" Coconada	26
" Beypore	15	" Vizagapatam	27
" Cochin	16	" Bimlipatam	27
" Tuticorin	18	" Gopalpore	
" Colombo	19	" CALCUTTA Arrive	30

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Nov.	Nov.	Down.	Nov.	Dec.
Leave Bombay	2 &	16	Leave Bussorah	20 &	4
" Kurrachee	6	20	" Fao	20	4
" Guadur	7	21	" Bushire	22	6
" Muscat	10	24	" Linga	24	8
" B. Abbas	12	26	" B. Abbas	26	10
" Linga	13	27	" Muscat	28	12
" Bushire	16	30	" Guadur	30	14
		Dec.		Dec.	
" Fao	17	1	" Kurrachee	2	16
Arrive Bussorah	18	3	Arrive Bombay	5	19

The Steam-ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 16th November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship "Himalaya," 1341 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R. N. R., to the above Ports, calling at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, and Pondicherry on Thursday the 5th November. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas		Dhurumtur.		Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	6

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A. M. and Dhurumtur at 1 P. M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

THE well known first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M., viz :—

Unjunwell. Malwan.
Rutnagherry. Vingorla.
Jeytapoor. Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE, & Co. Rampart Row.

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA TUTICORIN.

THE S. S. "NADA," 1,000 tons, Captain Wood, will be despatched to the above Ports about 15th proximo.

For Freight and Passage apply to
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st October 1868.

FOR BATAVIA AND THENCE TO AUSTRALIA.

THE fine fast-sailing Ship "DUKE OF NEWCASTLE" will sail on or about the 15th November. Has first class accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain Arey on Board, or to

NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail in January 1869, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1250 tons, C. E. Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Douglas.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "L'Allegro," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Barque "L'Allegro."

Bombay, 2nd November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "New Brunswick," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of the Ship "New Brunswick."

Bombay, 2nd November 1868.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION AND TUNING.—Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, formerly Solo Pianist and Accompanyist with the celebrated Distin Family, the Performers on the Sax Horns, and travelled with them for a period of eight years all over the United Kingdom, Channel Islands, France, Germany, America, and Canada, begs respectfully to announce that he will be happy to give instruction on the Piano, Tune Pianos, and attend Evening Parties, either as an Accompanyist or for Dance Music.

Any Communications addressed to Mr. J. H. Willy, at his Residence, No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla, or to the kind care of Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, will be attended to.

Mr. John H. Willy has much pleasure in stating that he has been appointed Musical Instructor, since 1st October 1868, to the Diocesan School, Byculla, where references are kindly permitted to the Rev. E. H. DuBois.

SUBSCRIPTION AMATEUR MUSICAL PRACTICES.—Mr. Willy begs to announce that he will commence Vocal Practices of Sacred and Secular Music, consisting of Songs, Duets, Trios, Glee, Quartette, Choruses, &c., at his Residence, No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla, on Tuesday, the 3rd November, and continue them every Saturday and Tuesday from half-past 7 o'clock till half-past 9. Subscription 8 Rupees per mensem. Names of intending Subscribers and Subscription to be left at Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's, or at Mr. Willy's Residence, No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Bonfellow will be despatched on the 20th November next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, a Passage, in a Sailing or Steam Vessel proceeding to England, via the Cape, for an European Insane. The Vessel tendering will be required to carry a Surgeon.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 29th Oct. 1868.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a first class (Horizontal and Condensing much preferred) High Pressure STEAM ENGINE, of 15 to 20 Horse Power. Also a Cornish or Lancashire BOILER of best make, with all fittings, and suited to supply the above with ample Steam. Apply with full particulars to

Messrs. ROBINSON & Co.

WANTED, for the MAURITIUS POLICE FORCE, about 50 MEN of good character, between the ages of 18 and 35, height over 5 feet 5½ inches.

SALARIES.

Sergeant Major Quarter-Master Sergeant	£100 to £150 per annum.
District Sergeant Major	84 "
Sergeant	72 "
Corporal	60 "
Constable, 1st Class	48 "
Constable, 2nd Class	36 "

Allowances to each man.—Barrack room accommodation for all single men is provided; as also for a limited number of married members of the Force. Medical attendance. Rations at the rate of 8d. per day, and Clothing. Period of enlistment 3 years.

The Force, of over 900 men, is under military organization, and being half composed of Europeans, from which all the N. C. Officers are selected, the proportion of the latter to the European Constables is about 1 to 3.

Applications to be made to the Sergeant Major at the General Police Office, Port Louis.

J. T. N. O'BRIEN, Major,
H. P. 1/20th Regiment,

Inspector General of Police, Mauritius and Dependencies, or to the undersigned at the Shipping Office, Bombay.

J. D. FREEMAN,
Emigration Agent at Bombay for Mauritius Government.

Bombay, 14th Sept. 1868.

Note.—None need apply, except discharged Soldiers of good character, and they must also be entitled to a passage from India at the expense of Government.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a commodious, airy, upper-storied BUNGALOW, situate at Grant Road, and lately occupied by the B. B. and C. India Railway Company. The premises are well suitable for a Club, a Hotel, or a Dwelling-house for a large family. For particulars apply to Mr. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA, at his Office, in Fort, or to Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE RANA, at Grant Road.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TOBE LETT—Rent moderate (immediate possession, Fort, Elphinstone Circle)—The first entire Floor of the Premises No. 16, G. (known as Cursetjee Furdoonjee's Building, opposite the old Forbes Office), just vacated by Messrs. Jules Seigfried and Co.

On Malabar Hill, three very excellent Bungalows Nos. 72, 73, 74. No. 72 was formerly occupied by W. H. Thacker, Esq.; No. 73 do P. E. Bendir, Esq.; and No. 74 do. Monsieur J. P. Negreponte. Apply to Culliandass Kirparam residing near Bhoolaser Temple, House No. 34.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in H. M.'s Dockyard, on Monday the 9th November, and the days following, a quantity of old and unserviceable Marine Stores, consisting of Awnings old, Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass, and Copper old, Cases, Casks, Tins, Coal Dust, &c. Also Stores returned from Abyssinia, such as Hawsers, Coir, Gunny Bags, Ensigns and Tanks Iron, &c., &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 29th Oct. 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, and in the matter of the ORIENTAL INSURANCE SOCIETY (in Liquidation.)

UPON hearing Mr. PEILE, Attorney for BHIMJEE PURSHOTUM, COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, and CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE CHINOY, the Liquidators of the Oriental Insurance Society, and upon reading the Affidavit of Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, one of such Liquidators, sworn in the matter on the 10th day of Sept. instant, and annexed hereto, I do order and direct that all persons having claims upon the said Oriental Insurance Society do send in statements of such claims, in writing, to the said Liquidators at their Office, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, being the registered office of the Oriental Insurance Society in Bombay, on or before the first day of December next, after which time the said Liquidators shall be at liberty to adjust and satisfy the claims then sent in, and further that after all such claims so sent in shall have been so adjusted and satisfied the said Liquidators shall be at liberty to distribute the surplus assets (if any) of the said Oriental Insurance Society amongst the Shareholders thereof; and I do further direct that this my order shall be advertized in London in the *London Gazette* and *Times* Newspapers, and shall also be advertized in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and in two English and two Native Newspapers in Bombay, and in one Public Newspaper at each of the following places—viz., Calcutta and Hongkong.—Dated this 10th day of September 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE,
Attorneys for the Liquidators of the Oriental Insurance Society.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 651 of 1867.

Shapoorjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, ...Plaintiff,

vs.

Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas and Bajunjee Furdoonjee, Hormusjee Eduljee Madun, and Jamsetjee Rustomjee Appoo, the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas; Otto Muller, Alexander Thomson, and Augustus Charles Gumpert, the Trustees of Nowrowjee Ardaseer Davur; and Meetheebaee, widow of the late Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Dundas. } Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 11th June 1868, the following immoveable property will be sold in one Lot by Public Auction before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esq., Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court-house, on WEDNESDAY the 18th day of November 1868, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, all the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Shapoorjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, and of Bajunjee Furdoonjee, Hormusjee Eduljee Madun, and Jamsetjee Rustomjee Appoo, the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas; and of Otto Muller, Alexander Thomson, and Augustus Charles Gumpert, the Trustees of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur; and of Metheebaee, widow of the late Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Dundas, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and shops built and standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate within the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Parsee Bazaar Street, containing by admeasurement 129 square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 781, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes No. 15, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the old Beef Market Lane, (otherwise known as old Butcher's Street), on or towards the south partly by a gutter and partly by the house of Darasha Dorabjee Randeria, on or towards the east by Parsee Bazaar Street, and on towards the west by a house belonging to Cursetjee Ardaseer Hera Manekna, which land, messuage, shops, and premises now advertised for sale have been for some years in the occupation of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, or his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas or their tenants. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner of the High Court; and at the Office of Mr. W. H. THACKER, Solicitor for the said Plaintiff, No. 3 Rampart Row; and at the Office of Mr. J. S. HURRELL, Solicitor for the Defendant, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas and his Trustees, Rampart Row; and at the Office of Messrs. DALLAS & Co., Solicitors for the Defendants, Otto Muller, Alexander Thomson, and Augustus Charles Gumpert, Trustees of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, Church Street; and at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE AND GREEN, Solicitors for the Defendant, Metheebaee, widow, Apollo Street.—Dated this 3rd day of October 1868.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets, and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the whole of the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.		Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, p. doz.	12	to	21
Superfine do. do.	18	"	21
Balbriggan embossed Silk do.	25		
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14	"	20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25		
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	"	18½
Extra Super do. Mixed Striped	21	"	24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20		
Do. Fancy Striped	23		
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	"	45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	"	6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	"	6½
Silk and Wool Pants	6	"	8
India Gauze Pants	7	"	8
Grey Merino Pants	6	"	8
Bathing Drawers, Striped Fancy Cotton	2½		

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz.	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
Do. Dress Do. "	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each.	10	8
Do. all Wool "	10	0
Do. Cashmere "	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts "	12	8
French Printed Shirts per doz.	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, each	25	0
Cashmere Do. "	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable).	20	0
Prince of Wales Do. "	18	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts: a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.		Rs.	
The Pall Mall	per dozen Rs.	7	0
do. with Tie	"	7	8
The Belgian	"	7	0
do. with Tie	"	7	8
The Shakspear	"	7	0
do. with Tie	"	7	8
The Regent	"	7	0
The Indian	"	7	0
The Improved West End	"	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf.	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do "	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf.	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An Immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties.		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use ....per dozen	12-8 to	25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders "		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs		32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.		Rs.
Gold Solitaires, Plain	15	to	30
" " Chased	15	"	30
" " Enameled	16	"	30
" Sleeve Links	18	"	30
" Shirt Studs	14	"	30
" Scarf Rings	8	"	12
" Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	"	30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.		Rs.
Overland Trunks	20	to	32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	"	70
Railway Portmanteaus	16	"	30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)			
Scotch Mauds	12	"	35
Railway Rugs	12	"	50

Witney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

HAT DEPARTMENT.			
Paris Hats		16	0
Drab Shell Felt		10	8
The Celt Black and Drabs		8	8
The Jerome	do.	7	8
The Cantab	do.	7	8
The Isis	do.	7	8
The Derby	do.	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY { Hunting, Patent Inner Bands; " Turban "; " lined Cork. Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes' Patent best Quality.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT. Ladies'.	Gent's.
White Kid.	White.
Straw.	Straw.
Lavender.	Lavender.
Black.	Black.
Drabs assorted.	Drabs assorted.
	French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent's Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames
Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
Indian Hosiers.

POONA BREAD DEPOT.—The Proprietor of the Poona Bread Depot begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply BREAD, BISCUIT, FLOUR, &c., of a superior quality. Charges moderate.

Apply to P. A. DE NAZARETH, at Dhobie Talao, House No. 25.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

MESSRS. GEO. NICOLL & Co. have the pleasure to announce to their numerous Customers that they have received Overland a new Stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all descriptions (English and French).

Messrs. G. N. & Co. take this opportunity of returning thanks for the liberal support received during the past year, and trust by strict attention to all Orders they may be favoured with, to merit a further continuance of the same.

Price Lists, post free on application, containing directions for self-measurement.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, and 1, East Street, Poona.
13th October 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Parafin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that Nanabhai Pandoorung has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, commonly known as Degurwady, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Dady Shett's Agiary Road, without the Fort, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 116 and 117, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 46, and bounded on the east by the house of Soonderabai, widow of the late Sadanund Dadoba, on the west by the house of Luxmibai, widow of the late Bapuji Shamrao, on the north by the said Dady Shett's Agiary Road, and on the south by the part of Mathew De Cruz, and now in the occupation of Wasudeo Crustnanath and other tenants. Any person having claims upon the said premises by way of mortgage, lease, inheritance, or otherwise, will make the same known to the undersigned, at his office No. 47, Kalbadevi Road, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims.

MOROJI CASHINATH, on behalf of the Purchaser.
22nd October 1868.

NOTICES.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.

CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY
and
CONTINUED SUCCESS
of this
TALENTED COMPANY,
who are received each Evening with
BURSTS OF APPLAUSE
from delighted and enthusiastic audiences, who exclaim nightly,
"CAN SUCH THINGS BE?"

THURSDAY, EVENING, NOVEMBER 5.

ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

New and Daring Acts of Horsemanship,
New Jokes, &c., &c.

First time of the New and Laughable After-piece, entitled,
THE SENTINAL AND BEAR,
In which the whole of the Company will appear.

Doors open at half-past Eight; commence at Nine.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class, Rs.	5	Third Class Rs.	2
Second Class "	3	Fourth Class "	1

First Class Seats may be secured at Messrs. Soundy & Company's, and at the Circus daily.

F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE.—The Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India have received their second supply of fresh VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS from London, and Seeds can be had at very moderate prices on application to the Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Outstation Orders must be accompanied by Remittances or reference in Bombay, as also with instructions as to the way in which they are to be forwarded.

Detailed Lists of Seeds can be had, free of charge, on application to the undersigned, and payment of one anna for postage stamp in cases where lists are required to be forwarded by Post.

W. GRAY, M.B.,
Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Town Hall, Bombay, 21st October, 1868.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

Dean Lane, Bombay.
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.
Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, & in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { *Wholesale and for Export only*—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. *Retail*—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { *Wholesale and for Export*—Place du Champ de Mars. *Agencies*—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux markets, we are in the best position to meet the requirements of the Indian public.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate :—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted. These in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices, cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped by our own Bordeaux House.

	per doz. Qts.		Pts.	
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30	0	Rs. 16	0
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, do.	" 25	0	" 14	0
" 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do.	" 22	0	" 12	0
" 3—La rose, Yellow capsule, do.	" 18	8	" 10	8
" 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do.	" 17	0	" 10	0
" 5—Medoc, Red capsule, do.	" 15	8	" 9	0
" 6—Medoc, White capsule do.	" 13	8		
Sauterne, Red capsule, do.	" 22	0		

Very choice BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 33
Nuits, ditto	" 26
Macon, ditto	" 21
Chablis, ditto	" 22

The finest Dry CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36	0	Rs. 19	8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	" 32	0	" 17	8
Good Sparkling " ditto	" 27	0	" 14	8

GERMAN WINES
Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock or Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19-8
Muscatel Sparkling Hock or Moselle Silver foil	" 32	" 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	" 34	" ...
" " Braunberger,	" 25	" ...
Hock " Johannisberger	" 42	" ...
" " Forster Traminer	" 34	" ...
" " Rudesheimer,	" 26	" ...
" " Hocheimer,	" 23	" ...

Specially selected SHERRIES *for tropical consumption.*

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32	0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	" 28	0
Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, nutty and dry	" 22	0
do " 1, Blue seal, very pale and dry	" 22	0
do " 1, Brown seal, pale and dry	" 22	0
do " 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	" 18	8
do " 3, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	" 15	8
Marsala, Virgin Pale	" 15	8
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	" 33	0

PORTS.

	Qts.		Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	Rs. 30	0	
1st quality, Black seal, a Desert Wine; mature	" 24	8	14-8
2nd do Red seal, a good second quality Wine	" 18	9	

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped) been imitated.

Superior very Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	" 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	" 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	" 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	" 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	" 23
" " Scotch	" 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	" 21

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.		Pts.	
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White.	Rs. 40		22	0
Maraschino di Zara, best	" 40		22	0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	" 30		16	0
Orange Bitters (the best)	" 20			

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows :—

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., CAN BE SUPPLIED THEM MOST ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS, our Stocks will afford much choice for selection. Merchants and Traders buying over 30 dozens at one time for re-sale, can learn terms or application at our Offices in Dean Lane.

IN addition to our own exclusive business, we have been entrusted with the sale of MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

And we are empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Particulars and illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained at our offices.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

25 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

MR. J. NEUBERG having arranged to extend his business, offers the undermentioned Articles at a Discount of 25 per cent for Cash only.

FANCY GOODS—suitable for Christmas and New Year Gifts.

ALBUMS—large Quarto, very elegantly bound in Russia Leather.

LADIES' COMPANIONS, WORK BOXES, Dressing Cases, Portfolios, Cigar Cases, Portemonaes &c., &c.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, the finest collection in Bombay, only lately imported, ex "Sir John Lawrence," comprising—

Flower Vases. Card Trays.
Bouquet-holders. Butter Cups.
Jewel Cases. Toilet Sets.
&c., &c., &c.

GOLD BEADINGS—for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls, in great variety.

MUSICAL BOXES—lately Imported, playing from four to twelve Tunes. Several Boxes playing only Hindoostanee airs.

WATCHES—best Geneva make, Gold, Silver and Gilt.

JET ORNAMENTS—viz., Watch Guards, Necklaces, Bracelets, Ear Rings, &c.

IMITATION JEWELLERY—Combs, Earrings, Bracelets, &c.

PENCIL CASES, by Mordan—Gold, Silver and Ivory.

OIL PAINTINGS AND OIL PRINTS—perfect work of Art.

EMBROIDERY—for Cushions, finished and half finished, most elegant designs.

PERFUMERY—comprising the latest Perfumes from E. Rimmell, London and Pever, Paris.

TOILETTE SOAP—superior quality, by W. Rieger, of London.

TOYS—the most extensive assortment lately Imported, ex "Cilminar," suitable for Children of any age.

CROQUET GAMES, Magic Lanterns, various in-door and out-door Games, Picture Books, Scientific Toys, Hand Looking Glasses, &c.

TABLE LINEN—English Damask Towels, Napkins, &c., from 4 feet square to 8 by 20 feet, Washing Towels, &c.

COUNTERPANES, for single and double Beds.

WALL PAPER—a New and Extensive Stock of about 4,000 Rolls, latest patterns and designs.

STENCIL PLATES—complete Alphabet and Numbers, from ¼ inch to 3 inches.

J. NEUBERG

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Notice is hereby given that arrangements have been made with Mr. Jewanjee Hormusjee, of the Byculla Hotel, for the accommodation of Visitors to the above Exhibition. Particulars will be given in future Advertisements. Parties requiring Tents should communicate with the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary,
Broach Exhibition Committee.

29th October 1868.

BOMBAY AND COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 0-8 (Eight Annas) per Share will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 9th proximo, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, and on every following FRIDAY during the same hours.

JOHN A. J. SHAW,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 30th September 1868.

ARRIVAL OF NEW HORSES.

SUNTOOKJEE SORABJEE SUNTOOK presents his best compliments to his Constituents, and the Public in general, and begs respectfully to inform them that he has just received a new and the first batch of Superior HIGH CAST ARAB HORSES from BUSSORAH, UNEEZA, and NUZDEE, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, &c.

New Sonapoor Street, Dhobie Talao, Bombay,
12th Oct. 1868.

ESPERANCE & Co.,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.

Under the most careful superintendence of Mr. J. C. STEWART, *an acknowledged competent* Cutter.

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

ESPERANCE & Co.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards, SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.

E. & Co.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED,
(IN LIQUIDATION).
શીંદ પરેશ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
सींद प्रेस कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned are prepared to receive private offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Buildings of the Sind Press Company (Limited) in liquidation :—

Two pairs patent coupled Steam Engines, fitted with 8 high and low pressure brass pumps, complete, with appurtenances, now lying in the premises of the Fort Press Company, in the Fort.

12 large dressed Stone Slabs for Presses.
20 do. do for 2 pairs Engines.

One pucka-built Building, situate at Kurrachee near the harbour, admeasuring 18,758 square yards, more or less, on which a local cess of Rs. 21½ per year is payable to Government. The land is held from Government on lease for 99 years. For further particulars, apply to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for the Liquidator.

Bombay, 28th Oct. 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES' and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately :—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
100 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
14 Unerected Barges.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators,
JAMES RANKEN, }
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes. Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes. Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes. Eau de Cologne.
Combs. Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters. Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery. Court Plaster.
Sponges. Filters.
Sponge Bags.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON & Co.

NOTICES.

REDUCED PRICES.

GOOD FIT GUARANTEED.

MADE TO MEASURE BY A PRACTICAL EUROPEAN CUTTER.

SUITS—Washing		Rs. 25
SUITS—Flannel		Rs. 28
SUITS—Stout Jean		Rs. 28
SUITS—Angola		Rs. 25
SUITS—Tweed		Rs. 22
SUITS—Extra Super. Black Cloth		Rs. 45
COATS—Office		Rs. 6
COATS—Lounge		Rs. 10
COATS—Double Breasted		Rs. 14
COATS—Hip Pocket		Rs. 25
TROUSERS—White Drill Per dozen, Rs. 36.		Rs. 3-8
TROUSERS—Woollen		Rs. 6
TROUSERS—Angola		Rs. 10
TROUSERS—Fancy Doe Skin		Rs. 14
TROUSERS—Black Dress		Rs. 22
SHIRTS—Best Long Cloth, half doz.		Rs. 28
SHIRTS—Colored Cambric, half doz.		Rs. 16
SHIRTS—With Fancy Dress Fronts.		Rs. 45
SUITS—Sleeping (Cotton)		Rs. 8
SUITS—Sleeping (Woollen)		Rs. 16
HATS—Dress (Black Silk)	Rs. 8 to	Rs. 12
HATS—Drab felt Shell.	Rs. 4 to	Rs. 10
HATS—Oxford	Rs. 2 to	Rs. 6
HATS—Jerome	Rs. 3 to	Rs. 6
HATS—Hunting	Rs. 2 to	Rs. 12
HATS—Napier	Rs. 10 to	Rs. 14
HELMETS—*New Shape.*	Rs. 6 to	Rs. 12
HELMETS—Cavalry	Rs. 10 to	Rs. 12
HATS—Pith	Rs. 2 to	Rs. 4
CAPS—Travelling	Rs. 2 to	Rs. 3-8
CAPS—Scotch	Rs. 3-8 to	Rs. 5
CAPS—Smoking	Rs. 4 to	Rs. 20

ORDERS EXECUTED with PUNCTUALITY and DESPATCH.

SOUZA, PRYER, & Co.
38, Meadow Street.

HEGT AND WYTENHORST, SHIP-CHANDLERS and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, RANGOON, with a Branch Firm under the name of HEGT & Co., SHIP-CHANDLERS, BASSEIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business hitherto carried on by the undersigned will on and after the 15th day of October 1868 be continued under the Style and Firm of ALFRED WHITTLE and COMPANY.

ALFRED WHITTLE.

Veerumgaum, 15th October 1868.

NOTICE.—Mr. FRANK COLEBROOK BLODWELL is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration on and after the 15th day of October 1868.

ALFRED WHITTLE & Co.

Veerumgaum, 15th October 1868.

MISSING.—A portion of the heavy Baggage of the late Staff Assistant Surgeon J. E. Stewart, attached to No. 3 Battery, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, who died at Sindhee, Abyssinia, on the 5th April last. Any information which will tend to the recovery of the above Effects will be thankfully received by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
BY THE PROPRIETOR OF THE
BYCULLA HOTEL.

This ESTABLISHMENT is NOW OPEN. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent BILLIARD TABLE.

The WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows, for the use of Families, are about to be erected.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully and promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT;
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCH
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents | Planters
Tourists | Contractors
Travellers | Mariners
Explorers | Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

A large Consignment of the above Extract in beautiful condition has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Messrs. WHITEHEAD & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have just landed an extra choice lot of the above, made from the finest tobacco crop of the season.

An arrangement just entered into with one of the first Cherootists of Coconada will now enable D. S. K. & Co. to supply these luxuries in any quantity.

Brands.—Burmah; Havannah; Trichinopoli; Babington; Secunderabad. D. S. KEMP & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

NOTICES.

LAW PARCHMENT
Sheets 27 by 23 inches.
Rs. 2-8 per Sheet.
SOUNDY & Co.

FLUTINAS AND ACCORDEONS, of perfect tone and finish, in every variety.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 64 each.
Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

KEROSINE LAMPS.—Just received a large consignment of Kerosine Lamps of various and elegant designs.

Kerosine Hand Lamps..............Rs. 2
Kerosine Table Lamps from ......Rs. 10

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

ICE MACHINES.—Just to hand a fresh stock of CARRIES' ICE-MAKING MACHINE, of the improved kind, at greatly reduced prices for Cash.

To make 2½ lbs. each operation Rs. 125.
" " 4½ " " " " 225.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX.—This is a new and most useful description of DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX. It is manufactured of Metal throughout, is strongly brass bound, and is secured with Hobbs' Patent Lock.

The Lid contains a Compartment, fastened with lock and key, for the security of valuable papers, &c., requiring to be readily accessible.

The Superior Tray is divided into small divisions, and contains two spring Inks, and Ruler.

The Under Tray is divided for Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c., &c., and there is ample space underneath the Under Tray in which to deposit Documents, Deeds, &c., &c.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a fresh consignment of the above Boxes, which for compactness and durability are strongly recommended. Rs. 50 each.

The above is fully illustrated in our Catalogue for 1868. Free by post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.

Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

MASONIC JEWELS.—A large assortment of very beautiful Masonic Jewels has just been received by Messrs SOUNDY & Co. at whose Establishment they may be inspected.

The following is a list of principal :—

Silver Gilt Excellent Masters' Jewels				Rs. 18
Gold	do.	do.	do.	30
Gold Mounted Mark (Cornelian)				22
do.	do. (Pearl)			22
Silver Gilt Royal Arch Jewel Brilliant				25
do.	do.	do.		36
do.	do.	do.		40
Hall Marked 18 Carat Royal Arch Brilliant				105
do.	do.	do.		55
Past Masters' Jewels Oval Wreath with Gold Edges and Emblems and Rose Diamond Eye				100
Chased Silver Gilt P. M. Jewel Bright Gold Emblems on Enamel				42
Red Cross Knight with Serpent and Cross				28
P. M. Jewel Gift Emblems under Glass				25
Silver Knight Templars' Star with Cube				21
Ark Mariners' Silver Gilt Jewel				15
P. M. Jewel Gilt Emblems under Glass				22
18 Carat Gold Red Enamelled R. C. P. K. T.				30
Silver Gilt Knight of Malta's Cross				12
do. Royal Arch Jewel				33

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.—The Improved Instruments made for India to the express order of Soundy & Co. are much lighter than those formerly manufactured, thereby enabling Ladies to get a firmer hold, and giving greater power of execution and brilliancy; those constructed with steel vibrators, have the advantage of never getting out of tune, and are used by the principal Professors in England.

THE TREBLE CONCERTINA, DOUBLE ACTION.

With 48 Keys, full compass, 3 Octaves and 3 Notes.

No. 1. A very excellent Instrument in Mahogany Box, strongly recommended. ... ...Rs. 70.

No. 2. Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed, (i. e. surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood Box ... ...Rs. 100.

No. 3. Ditto, highly finished, improved bellows, ornamented, metal inlaid, and silver-tipped metal studs, in Rosewood Box ... ... Rs. 150.

No. 4. The Patent Concert Concertina Amboyna ends, inlaid, gilt studs, and tempered steel vibrators &c., &c., in Amboyna Box ... Rs. 225.

This Instrument is specially suitable for presentation to a Lady, and cannot be surpassed in tone and finish.

THE BARITONE CONCERTINA

Is, in pitch, exactly one octave lower than the Treble Concertina; and the fingering being precisely similar in both instruments, any person already acquainted with the one can with very little practice perform on the other.

The Baritone is peculiarly adapted for the performance of Sacred Music, and as an accompaniment to the voice. It is also an excellent substitute for the Tenor Violin (or Viola) and the Violoncello; enabling the performer to take either of these parts in a concerted piece.

The tone of the Baritone Concertina is rich, full, and sonorous; it seldom gets out of order, and rarely requires tuning.

Compass, 3 Octaves and 3 Notes.

Best finished Rosewood Instrument, with metal studs, in Rosewood Box, Rs. 250.

GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

A very large Stock of these Instruments continually on Sale.

20 to 28 keys .... Rs. 15 to 35
20 keys, "Organ" tone or "Voix Celeste," from .... Rs. 25 to 50

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY STEAMER "RANGOON" ON SATURDAY LAST

	Rs.	
A Treatise on Optics; or, light and sight, theoretically and practically treated, &c. By E. Nugent, C. E.	3	12
Cavendish on Whist. 8th edn. 1868	2	12
Kirke's Handbook of Physiology. 6th edn., edited by W. M. Baker	7	12
Adventures on the Great Hunting Grounds of the World. Illustrated. By V. Menmer	3	12
Cassell's Illustrated Readings. Second Series, edited by Tom Hood	5	12
Fun. Vol. 7. New Series. March to Sept.	3	8
St Paul's Magazine. Vols. 1 and 2	11	8
Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of Vertebrates. 2 Vols. By R. Owen, F. R. S.	31	8
Plays.—Mummy, and Box and Cox Married, &c. Each	0	8
Maunder's Treasuries. 9 vols. complete	58	0
Beeton's Book of Birds. Illustrated	2	12
NEW FRENCH NOVEL.		
Une Veuve. Par L'Autour de L'Officer Pauvre	2	4
NEW GERMAN NOVELS.		
Georg der Zweite und die schone Minette	2	12
Rauch. Aus dem russischen des Jwan Turgenjew	4	0
Ein Familienschmuck Liebesfreud u Liebesleid	2	0
Hugo von Trymberg, der Meistersanger	2	0
Rose Blatten. Von R. Schenk	3	12

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 13th October 1868.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1869,
RECEIVED BY SATURDAY'S MAIL.
[*Nett Cash Prices.*]

No.			Rs.	A.
1	—Quarto, 7½ by 9¼	—one day to a page, with Sunday	6	4
2	ditto	—two do., div. perpendicularly do	4	12
2H	ditto	—ditto, divided horizontally, do	4	12
3	ditto	—three ditto, without Sunday	3	12
3B	ditto	—ditto, for Dr. and Cr. ditto	5	0
4	ditto	—four ditto with Sunday	3	4
4B	ditto	—two ditto Dr. & Cr. without Sunday	4	8
5	ditto	—six ditto, without Sunday	2	8
8	—8vo. 4½ by 7½	—One ditto, with Sunday	4	0
9	ditto	—Two ditto, ditto	3	8
10	ditto	—Three ditto, ditto	3	0
11	ditto	—Three ditto, without Sunday	2	8
11B	ditto	—ditto on two pages do. Dr. & Cr.	3	12
11D	ditto	—ditto left for memos, right for cash	3	12
12	—Small 8vo. 3½ by 6	Enlarged 2 days to a page, with S.	2	8
12	ditto	—3 days to a page, with Sunday	2	0
13	ditto	—Enlarged, 2 ditto without S	2	4
13B	ditto	—3 days on 2 pages, for Dr. and Cr.	2	8
13C	ditto	—6 ditto left for memos, right for cash	1	8
13D	ditto	—3 ditto	2	8
13E	ditto	—6 ditto for Dr. and Cr. accounts	1	8
14	—Small long 8vo. 3½ by 7½	—Enlarged, 2 days on page, with Sunday	2	8
17	—Large 18mo. 3½ by 5	—7 ditto (pocket size)	0	6
17D	ditto	—for accounts	0	12
18	ditto	—7 ditto	2	0
20	—Large 32mo.	—7 ditto	1	12
21D	ditto	—7 ditto, for memos. and cash	0	12
22	—Small 12mo. 3 by 4½	—7 ditto, in the opening	1	4
23D	ditto	—7 ditto, for memos and cash	0	12
31	—Folio, interleaved with blotting paper		1	13
	— —, not interleaved		1	0
32	— —, interleaved, Rs. 1½; not interleaved		0	12
33	*Quarto*, ditto Rs. 1½; ditto		1	0
34	— ditto Rs. 1½; ditto		0	12
35	Octavo, ditto Rs. 1¼; ditto		0	12
51	Folio 8 by 12½	—1 day to a page, with Sunday	8	12
52	ditto	—2 days ditto	7	8
53	ditto	—3 days, Dr. and Cr. on 2 pages	5	0
55	ditto	—6 days, without Sunday	3	8
55B	ditto	—6 days, for Dr. and Cr. on 2 pages.	5	0
12	Enlarged, tuck binding, pocket book		3	8
13	ditto	ditto	3	4
17D	ditto	ditto	1	8
21D	ditto	ditto	1	8
23D	ditto	ditto	1	8

Russia Leather Everlasting Covers with Chubb's Locks, for Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 at Rs. 7½ each.

☞ *All the above are nett cash prices.*

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 13th October, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "Kurrachee," 600 tons, 120 H. P., Commander John Lang, to the above Ports, calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Calicut, Cochin, Galle and Negapatam, on Saturday, the 7th November at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On SATURDAY, the 7th Nov., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "Bengal," (2,185 tons, and 465 H. P.), Captain G. N. Hector, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona, Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 6th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing. G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
2nd November 1868.

WANTED, a Marine Engineer, 2nd Class. Apply personally with Indentures and Testimonials at the Harbour Defence Workshops, Mazagon.

A GENTLEMAN can have Accommodation in a nice locality in the Fort, on application to "X," Office of this Paper.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE in the Elphinstone Buildings, commanding a fine view of the Harbour, very suitable for a Married Couple, or two Bachelors. Apply to
MESSRS. BENNETT & Co.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders are invited for the Roads near the Churney Road Station of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway to be delivered on or before the noon of the 12th instant.

A Schedule of quantities and Specification can be obtained on application at the Office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the Plans can also be seen.

A deposit of 2 per cent will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent from the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the Tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.
Bombay, 3rd November 1868.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders are invited for a Building for the accommodation of Offices of Public Works Officers at Bombay, to be delivered on or before the noon of the 12th instant.

A Schedule of quantities and Specification can be obtained on application at the Office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the Plans can also be seen.

A deposit of 2 per cent will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent from the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the Tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lt.-Col. R. E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.
Bombay, 3rd November 1868.

SOLID CABINETS FOR STATIONERY. SIZE.—Inches 15 by 15 by 10, fitted with divisions for foolscap, letter, and note paper, and for envelopes to match; Pen Box and Tray; Date (or Record) compartments, with Cards of size to fit; Book rest; porcelain slate; two spaces for Inks; secret drawer, and *extra secret drawer*; the whole enclosed in beautifully French Polished Mahogany or Oak, the slope being formed of two folding doors with patent lock and key. Rs. 50.

SOUNDY & Co. have a few of the above manufactured in exquisitely grained WALNUT WOOD, suitable for presentations, Rs. 70.

SOLID CABINET WITH SHELVING COMPARTMENTS.—In French Polished Mahogany with drawer, and with a slope-desk for Writing. Rs. 60.

SOLID MAHOGANY OR OAK STATIONERY CABINET, with nine Partitions for holding Paper and Envelopes, with Lock and Key, and with Drawer. SIZE.—Height 9 inches. Length 14 inches. Width 7 inches. Price Rs. 20.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

TO
GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS,
MANAGERS OF
PUBLIC COMPAINES,
AND
MERCANTILE HOUSES.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Limited) are exclusive *wholesale and retail Agents*, in this Presidency, for the superior writing and copying fluids, manufactured by MESSRS. BLACKWOOD & Co., of London.

THESE INKS ONLY are used in the Admiralty, Colonial, and Home Departments, Foreign, Treasury, War, and all other Government Offices, and by all the leading Public Companies in London and throughout Great Britain; and are very largely exported to the Colonies.

They are especially adapted for use in India, as they flow readily, take the paper easily, preserve their fluidity, and retain, after use, their depth of colour permanently, under all variations of temperature and climate.

To Travellers and residents in the Mofussil, Messrs. Blackwood and Co.'s celebrated BLACK and RED INK POWDERS are invaluable; combining portability with all the excellencies characteristic of Messrs. Blackwood and Co.'s Inks.

By special arrangement, this Company are enabled to contract with Public Companies and other large consumers, for the supply of Messrs. Blackwood and Co's preparations, *on terms which will render competition by private import unprofitable*. Inquiries as to the rates, accompanied with memoranda of the probable rate of consumption, can be addressed to the Office at Byculla.

BLACK WRITING FLUID OR STEEL PEN INK.

In stone bottles, with lip, and patent screw tap and stopper.	Cash. Rs. as. per doz.		Credit. Rs. as. per doz.	
No. 1 Sixpenny size, each as. 6	3	0	3	8
No. 2 One Shilling size, each as. 12	6	0	7	0
No. 3 One Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1¼	12	0	14	0

COPYING INKS.
(In bottles as above).

No. 1 or Ninepenny size, each as. 10	6	0	7	0
No. 2 or One Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1¼	12	0	14	0
No. 3 or Three Shilling size, each Rs. 2.	20	0	22	0

BLUE BLACK WRITING FLUID.
(In bottles as above).

No. 1 or Sixpenny size, each as. 6	3	0	3	8
No. 2 or Ninepenny do. as. 10	6	0	7	0
No. 3 or One Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1¼	12	0	14	0
No. 4 or Two Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1¾	18	0	21	0

RUBIAN WRITING FLUID.
A brilliantly rich Red Ink; in bottles as above, or in glass bottles.

No. 1 or Ninepenny size, each as. 10	6	0	7	0
No. 2 or One Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1¼	12	0	14	0

INK POWDERS.
For immediate production of excellent Black or Red Ink. In stout Boxes.

Sixpenny size, each as. 6	3	8	4	0
One Shilling do. as. 12	7	0	8	0
Two do. do. Rs. 1½	13	0	15	0
Three Shilling and sixpenny size, each Rs. 2½	25	0	28	0

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ABOUT SATURDAY NEXT, 7TH NOV.
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

	Rs.	
Hodge's Diseases peculiar to Women	15	0
Smith's Wasting Diseases of Children	5	12
Emmet's Vesico-Vaginal Fistula	9	0
Waring's Manual of Therapeutics	7	12
The Wild Man of the Woods	3	12
Burgh on the Slide Valve	3	12
Too Good for Him	1	8
Wynter's Curiosities of Civilization	1	14
Cazin's Phenomena of the Laws of Heat	3	12
Reade's It is never too late to Mend	3	12
Routledge's Every Boy's Annual, 1868	4	8
Kept his Trust	1	8
Cazenave on the Human Hair	2	0
Cavendish on Whist	2	12
Pipon's Manual of Military Law	3	12
Lover's Irish Lyrics	2	12
New Play Books.—Darkey Dramas, Part 4	0	12
Of Richard III., burlesque	0	8
Many Thoughts of Many Minds	9	8
Nautical Almanac, 1869 and '70. Each	2	0
Sterne's Sentimental Journey	1	8
The Seven Champions of Christendom	1	8
Carpenter's Moral and Religious Song Book	2	0
——New Naval and Military Song Book	2	0
NEW FRENCH NOVELS.		
Le Secret de Champdoce	2	12
L'Amour Eternel	2	4
Memoires d'un Dissipateur	2	4
La Marquise de Clerol	2	4
PIANOFORTE MUSIC.		
SONGS.—Katie. Up in a Balloon. Each	1	8
——Never lose a Friend. Gallant Tars of England. Each	1	8
——Thady O'Flinn. The Old Cottage Clock. —Each	2	0
——Ruby, Rs. 2; Shells of the Ocean	1	8
——Pestal, Rs. 1½; Do they think of me at Home?	1	0
WALTZES.—Golden Beauty; Bright Star.—Each	2	0
GALOP.—Snowdrift	1	8
QUADRILLES.—Buxton. Beauty and the Beast.—Each	2	0
FANTASIA—United Service	2	0

Bombay, 2nd Nov., 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Steam Ship "Gunga" having arrived with Cargo ex "Memnon" from Liverpool 24th September, Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading at the Office of the undersigned, and take delivery of their Goods at the Boree Bunder.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1868.

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.
(THE ORIGINAL BY JULES MUMM & Co.)

	Cash.	Credit.
In cases of 1 dozen each	40 0	44 0

A fresh consignment, DIRECT, on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "John Elliott," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "John Elliott."
Bombay, 3rd November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Michael Angelo," Captain Edward Johns, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which Captain Edward Johns will land them on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Edward Johns will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to us for countersignature.

BELL, VENTZ, AND LUCIUS,
Agents for Captain of the Ship "Michael Angelo."
Bombay, 3rd November 1868.

THE LAWRENCE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—Notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Registered Shareholders of the above Association will be held in the Office of the Company, at Ahmedabad, in the Dhikwa Division, on the 16th November 1868 at 1 P.M., for the purpose of showing the Accounts of the Company after the commencement of its winding up, and considering the declaration of the Last or Final Dividend to the Shareholders, as well as to dispose of the Company's property and pass a Resolution to dissolve it.

DEENSHAW H., Liquidator,
Lawrence Financial Association, Limited,
(Under Liquidation).
Ahmedabad, 31st October 1868.

TENDERS for Steam Tonnage will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on Thursday the 5th instant, for the conveyance from Beypore to Bombay of 125 Europeans, with a complement of Women and Children, with their Baggage, the Steamer timing her departure from Bombay to admit of her embarking and returning with the above detachment by the morning of the 15th instant, Government finding water, provisions, tanks, and fittings for Troops and their accoutrements. It is expected that such Water or Tanks as may belong to the Ship will be made available for the reception of Water for the use of the Troops, and the Tenders should specify to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

The words "Tender for Steam Tonnage" to be superscribed on the Covers of Tenders.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 3rd November 1868.

CHARITY COMBINED with PLEASURE.
On account of the Immense Success
THE "HADDINGTON" MINSTRELS
met with at both their last Entertainments (in the P. and O. Co.'s Music Hall,) and having obtained the patronage of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, they intend giving a Performance at the
GRANT ROAD THEATRE
on
MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 9TH,
in aid of the
MERCHANT SEAMAN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

As they intend making a change in their Programme, it is to be hoped that their former Supporters will again favour them with their presence. By permission the excellent Band of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers will be in attendance. Tickets can be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co, where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen; also at CHESSON and WOODHALL'S, and at the SHIPPING OFFICE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Reserved)	4	Upper Boxes	2
Stalls	3	Pit	1

R. H. BERGMAN, Manager.

AUCTION SALE of very elegant and costly Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, a first rate English Mahogany Sympathetic Grand Square Pianoforte, Carriages, &c., at the Bee Hive, Chinchpoogly Hill.

On Friday the 6th instant, Messrs. Bomanjee Dosabhoy and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his above residence, the very elegant and costly Household Furniture, &c., &c., of H. T. Binks, Esq., proceeded to Europe, the same comprising rich, plain, and cut Glass Ware with Decanters, very handsome White and Gold, White, Blue and Gold, White, Green and Gold, and White, Pink and Gold, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Services; best Plated Ware, such as a Set of Dish Covers, four in number, oblong and square Hotwater Curry Dishes, Salvers, Table Candlesticks with Flowered Shades, Ice Pitcher, Cruet and Egg Frames, Bottle Stands, Spoons and Forks, Fish Knife and Fork in Leather Case, Tea Set, &c., and Table Cutlery, &c.; the very elegant and costly open carved Blackwood Furniture, made expressly to order, consisting of an English Mahogany Telescope, a Set of blackwood in 2 pieces and a blackwood Round Dining Tables for 9, 12, and 14 persons, very elaborately open carved Circular, Pier, Lady's Writing and Work Tables, Conversation Couches with crimson silk lining and springs, with Drawing Room Chairs to match, Easy, low, long arm, and Dining Room Chairs, Teapoys, Book Shelf, Hatstand, a first rate English Mahogany Sympathetic Grand Square Pianoforte with Glass on pedestals and Covers by Soundy and Co., English Mahogany and Blackwood Carved Music Chair and Stool, Plated four Light Hanging and Bronze Table Argand and Reading Lamps, English Iron and Blackwood Camp and Child's Cots, Large Blackwood Almira, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Gown and Clothes Presses, Sideboard, Dressing and Washing Tables, Cheval and Dressing Glasses, Screens, Rich Oil Paintings and Engravings in maple and gilt frames, handsome Carpet and Rugs, Table Ornaments, Books, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense and Godown Articles, and Sundries.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Second-hand English-built Cab Buggy, on C Springs, by Kinrop.
1 Ditto Country Ditto.
1 Lady's Side Saddle.
1 Lot of Old Harness.
1 Water Cart with Cask and a White Bullock.
2 She Goats.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY & Co.
Bombay, 3rd November 1868.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 3.

Mackintosh, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Garden, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Simla.
Sparks, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on privilege leave, from Gwalior.
O'Farrell, Assistant Surgeon, 108th Regiment, on duty, from Belgaum.
Kennedy, Colonel, Secretary to Government, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 3.

Davidson, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Poona.
Tyrwhitt, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Allahabad.
Farquhar, Captain, Stud Department, Bengal, on duty, to Allahabad.
O'Farrell, Assistant Surgeon, 108th Regiment, to rejoin, to Belgaum.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—3RD NOVEMBER.

London...Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	£1 15s. 0d.	per ton.
Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	Nominal	do.
Liverpool...Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	to £2 5s. 0d.	do.
Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 7s. 6d.	
Overland...Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet	
China ... Sailing vessel. Cotton		Nominal.	
Steamer do.	Rs. 10 to 12	per bale.	
,, Opium	Rs. 20 to 25	per chest.	
Calcutta...Salt	Rs. 4 to 5	per ton.	
Mauritius.Gram		Nominal.	

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Nov. 3	Gunga (s)	Bonfellow	Suez, Oct. 15.

DEPARTURE.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
Nov. 3	Phlox (s)	Baker	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Barque "Baracouta," Goddard, to Rangoon.
Ship "Athene," McDowall, to Liverpool.

The steamer "Nada," to Tuticorin and Hongkong, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVAL.

Oct. 23 Warwick Castle ...Chapman ......London, July 3.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 28 Candia .... — ....
Gustave .... — ....

MADRAS.
DEPARTURES.

Oct. 27 R. Wark ....Liverpool.
Backia Lutchmie ....Masulipatam.
Ravensworth ....London.
28 Arabia (s) ....Calcutta.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank on 31st Oct. 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital paid up	Rs.	50,00,000
General Treasury Balance	,,	25,00,000
Deposits at Head Office	,,	2,16,65,393
Deposits at Branches	,,	10,89,854
Bank Post Bills outstanding	,,	33,125
Reserve	,,	3,616
	Rs.	3,02,91,988

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs.	22,44,422
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	,,	5,02,243
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	,,	43,32,341
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	,,	27,29,609
Dead Stock	,,	4,64,491
Stamps	,,	4,825
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	,,	11,57,039
Overdrafts	,,	1,218
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	,,	1,70,78,214
Do. do. at Branches	,,	17,77,583
	Rs.	3,02,91,988

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

The Hon. ALEX. BROWN, *Chairman*.
JOHN CONNON, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*.

THOMAS BLANEY, Esq.	HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq.
Rev. D. C. BOYD.	W. NICOL, Esq.
Rev. C. I. CAMERON.	J. RANKEN, Esq.
W. E. CRUM, Esq.	J. SOMERVILLE, Esq., M.D.
Captain A. DAVIDSON, R.E.	F. A. SPENCER, Esq.
D. GRAHAM, Esq.	N. SPENCER, Senior, Esq.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq.	G. RAMSAY WILSON, Esq.
JOHN MACFARLANE, Esq.	Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D.
Rev. D. MACPHERSON.	JAMES WINDRAM, Esq.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

It is the object of this School to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

Increased accommodation has enabled the Committee to separate the Girls' Department, under Mrs. Macdonald and Miss Mitchell, from the Boys' Department, under Mr. Macdonald and an Assistant Master; both sections, however, still remaining under the personal superintendence of Mr. Macdonald.

The School has recently been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—

Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political and Physical.
English Grammar and Composition.	Map-Drawing.
Writing and Arithmetic.	Algebra and Euclid.
History.	Latin.
	Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.

FEES:—First and Second Classes	Rs. 5	per Month.
Third Class	7½	,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes	10	,,

Four members of a family are charged as three.
A separate fee is charged for Instrumental Music.
Adequate provision has been made for the reception of Pupils as Boarders by Mr. and Mrs. MACDONALD.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } *Joint Secretaries.*

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1868.

WITHOUT, at present, entering into the general drift of the arguments and statements put forward during Monday's municipal debate on behalf of the disingenuous resolution intended to secure octroi and transit duties, we may be permitted to draw attention to a valuable remark made by Captain Hancock. We have all along maintained that the fiscal policy propounded a month ago had two objects. One was the barefaced attempt to raise the dividend on house property, and recoup speculators for investments which yield too little in the estimation of those who made them; the other was the naked policy of obtaining money by any means without regard to the effect of those means on trade, industry, and the well-being of the bulk of the community. That we were correct in our opinion was made evident from the frank admissions of the landlords' champion and prime counsellor, who confessed that the primary motive was to relieve the rich and to obtain a large revenue. Captain Hancock, who does not belong to the section desires of making monopoly more profitable, has had the boldness to avow that he does support a policy of filling the Exchequer by hook or by crook. He said—

> "I am afraid I am rather unprincipled in this matter. I do not care much how you raise the money so long as you get it for us."

Nothing could be more explicit, and Captain Hancock deserves thanks for his candour. But, although he used this plain language, we must do Captain Hancock the justice to say that we do not believe he would go the full length his words imply, or sanction in public what he would certainly scorn in private life. That there is a party eager and ready to shape a policy with the sole aim of obtaining funds we have always perceived. Its principles are similar to the worst native rule in days when the best systems had been destroyed and the vilest prevailed. Any project devised to get money in the readiest way must be counter to the established principles of British rule in India, and it is quite impossible that a Government which relies for support upon the mass of the people can ratify measures framed on a basis hostile alike to the merchant and the labourer. Municipal finance, animated by the maxim, "get money—honestly if you can—but get money," is a disgrace, not only to Bombay, but to British rule. We will not yet believe that a community which piques itself on its enlightenment and aims at being the Capital of India, will brand its local history with a stain that never can be wiped away. The native mercantile and trading community is more interested in the frustration of the plot than the European element, because they will suffer most if the manœuvres of a wealthy and grasping section should succeed. But most of all, taking a broad view of consequences, is the character of the Government of Bombay involved, since it is responsible for the safeguarding of the permanent welfare of the island. Should a bad system inflict evils on Bombay and further injure its repute, not those who produced the evils and worked the injury, but the Government will, in the long run, be held and justly held responsible. We know that more than one potential member of that Government is quite alive to the true character of the retrograde movement in the Bench, and we also believe that, when the whole case is before them, the good sense and honesty of the Bench itself will prove too strong for bad advisers.

The amendment to Mr. Shapoorjee's motion is virtually an ambi-dexterous attempt to benefit a few landlords at the cost of the native traders. It is worse for them than the original proposal; for, if adopted, it will render nearly every trading operation uncertain, and inflict endless inconvenience. It required an intellect accustomed to the invention of subtle devices to produce the precious notion that imposts on goods which have broken bulk or changed hands are not transit duties. But the astute discovery is too clever by half, and even its author cannot believe that he will impose upon the native or European merchants, and still less that his ingenious phrases will hoodwink the Government. The imposition of octroi duties would place Bombay in a position below the level of Spain, for Spain has just swept away these taxes, while a vote in favour of transit duties, disguised or undisguised, would degrade us to an equality with the worst ruled Native State, and would be hostile to the policy of the Supreme Government.

THE discussion on frontier policy in the home papers does not seem, so far as it has reached us, of a satisfactory or profitable kind. There is an uncertainty of tone in some quarters, too great a tendency to gobemoucherie in others, and a painful readiness to settle every disputed question by didactic lectures against "aggression," without regard to the right or the wrong, the policy or impolicy, of the steps denounced. *The Times* gives out an uncertain note, and the *Daily News*, listening to every shallow rumour from this side, sees all sorts of portentous consequences in the little frontier war. This is the natural result of misconceiving the position and inclinations of Shere Ali, and of being misinformed respecting the relations between the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief, who are supposed erroneously to have been in conflict touching the magnitude and aims of the expedition. Even the alleged organs of the India Office do not quite know what to say, and no doubt public opinion, if there be any, outside Indian circles, is totally without consistency and without definite or even intelligent direction. There are, of course, at home, ultra-annexationists, who would thrust our sentinels to Cabul and Candahar; there are others who repeat the cuckoo cry of no aggression, no annexation under any circumstances; and there is a medium party with no tangible views at all. We are not surprised at the antagonism and perplexity, we are not censuring it, we merely point it out as a sign not very encouraging. But then a similar state of opinion exists here, and of course it is reflected at home. Until we have, either in India or from Westminster, a plain and authentic statement of the actual policy and views of the Government, there will be no improvement, nothing definite or trustworthy. But our rulers may not judge it expedient to proclaim their intentions in the face of the whole world, and should that be deemed not expedient, we shall be put off with vague statements not calculated to clear the atmosphere.

One cause of the prevailing uncertainty arises from the duplex point of view from which the frontier is regarded. Considered in a narrow light it is merely a frontier against the mountain tribes who have given so much trouble—trouble not without its compensating advantages in the employment of an army, singularly liable to rust, if unused. And it would be difficult to prove that, as against the predatory tribes, it is a good frontier. They hold the hills, and although unable to do our power any injury, they can and do hurt our subjects. They rush down, capture booty, and hurry back to their fastnesses. Now, it cannot be doubted that if mere possession of those rocks would free us from the nuisance, we should be justified in annexing the mountains. But the fact is that an advance into the mountains would only bring us face to face with fresh foes and simply serve to remove the field of chronic combat. It is not because we should be afraid of advancing that we question its propriety; but because we see no permanent good in the project. What would it do for us? Nothing that we can see. The truth is that no device can relieve us from the obligations imposed by the proximity of half-starved and untamed men. That consideration should not preclude the Government from any judicious measure calculated to improve our position regarded from the narrow point of view of its relation to the frontier tribes.

But when the frontier is spoken of as a good line of defence, as one of the best in the world, then the border tribes sink altogether ought of sight, and armies of powerful invaders rise in their place. We have to survey the boundaries from Ladak to Beloochistan in relation to the possible attempt of an organized array to break through and enter India. It is in this large sense that we say the frontier, made by nature, is an excellent line. For it is not the mountains that command the plains; on the contrary the plains nearly always and everywhere command the mountains. The Quadrilateral, in a political sense, a weakness to Austria, was worth more to her than the line of the Alps; and the position between Mooltan and Cashmere is worth more to us than the line of the Sulieman, or even the line from Quettah to Cabul. If we held the first we should not be quit of vexatious squables with the border tribes, and if we held the second, assuming for a moment that it is stronger in a military sense, we should gain a political loss, for we should be like Austria in the Quadrilateral. But the non-occupation of the country need not prevent an advance into it with the Afghans for allies, providing that course were necessary; and it were deemed expedient to fight an approaching enemy either on the line of the Helmund or near the junction of the Balkh and Herat roads. But, supposing an enemy ready to debouch from the passes, the strategical advantages of the Punjaub and Cashmere are enormous, and well applied must ensure his defeat. Remaining as we are, and holding a proper course towards Afghanistan, we enjoy all the benefits of a double line of defence, and could adopt either at discretion. At all events if the controversy is to be carried on with profit, disputants must learn to distinguish between the value of the frontier in relation to the border tribes, and its great importance in relation to a mighty enemy moving in force and determined to put its worth and the worth of our mixed army to a severe test. Until that distinction is borne in mind, the discovery of an expedient course will be obstructed, and much mischief will be done.

THE "situation" in Afghanistan is not materially changed. It is becoming more evident that the ex-Ameer plays only an unimportant part in the present drama. His pretensions have very little, if anything, to do with the war for which both Shere Ali Khan and Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan are actively preparing. But the contest is no less inevitable and none the less likely to be an obstinate one. The sooner it is over the better, for trade between Cabul and Turkistan is out of the question at present. Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan detains the kafilahs that reach his territory, and quite probably will plunder them when his want of money drives him to some doubtful means of raising it. For he, as well as Shere Ali Khan, is in impoverished circumstances, and the difficulties both of them experience in trying to meet the demands of their troops are the chief subject of our correspondent's letter. The Ameer would be thankful at present for a subsidy from the British Government.

THE Government of Bombay having lately recommended a revision of the salaries of the Assistant Secretaries to that Government, the Governor-General in Council, as we learn from the "Indian Daily News," is said to have refused to modify the financial order previously passed by His Excellency in Council on the subject.

WE have received a copy of the "General Report of the North-West Provinces Exhibition, held at Agra, February 1867,"—a handsome volume of no less than 371 pages, printed at the Thomason Civil Engineering Press, Roorkee. It seems on a cursory glance to be a valuable record of the Exhibition, and the illustrations it contains are an important and useful feature in it. There are about a dozen photographs of the different departments of the Exhibition.

WE have to acknowledge receipt of "An Alphabetical Index and Abstract of the Indian Succession Act (Act. X. of 1865), being the first chapter of the Indian Civil Code, with tables annexed of Consanguinity, and of Stamps and Fees, together with a table, showing the distribution of an intestate's property, as contained in parts IV. and V. of the Act, by A. W. Hughes, Bombay Uncovenanted Civil Service, and of Gray's Inn, London; sometime Deputy Magistrate of Rutnagiri." It has been printed in London, in a neat and handy form.

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK, & Co. of Calcutta have just published an edition of the Indian Registration Act of 1866, with notes by Mr. Carr Stephen, barrister-at-law and Judge of the Small Cause Court and Registrar of Assurances at Delhi. In his preface Mr. Stephen remarks of the Act—

> "The public at large have hitherto regarded its provisions with favour, but those who have been entrusted with its administration have not evinced the same partiality for them. Exhaustive reports, notes and memoranda of proposed amendments attest the critical activity of the Registration Department, but the provisions of the Act are not generally so well understood as to entitle the public to speak on them with authority. On the inexpediency of any immediate legislation on the subject, a practical commentary is furnished by the fact, that the difficulties experienced by one Registrar General are often satisfactorily disposed of by another, and, as for the defects which only mar the theoretical perfection of the Act, it is to be hoped that they are not considered worthy of the amending action of the Legislative Council."

The notes on the provisions of the Act are voluminous.

UP to Saturday last there had been one hundred and ninety horses belonging to the 1st Madras Light Cavalry on the sick list with fever.—*Poona Observer, Nov. 3.*

WE were in error (says the "Poona Observer" of yesterday) in stating that the 8th (King's) Regiment on arrival at Poona to-morrow or next day would be quartered in the Ghorpoorie barracks, as it has been directed to be located in the Horse Artillery barracks at Wanowrie, it being probable that two companies will be sent to Sattara and two more to Khandalla. The 2nd (Queen's) Regiment will all be stationed at the Ghorpoorie barracks, and the 39th Regiment on arrival will occupy the lines in which the 96th Regiment are now quartered.

MAJOR FENTON, our new Deputy Commissioner, arrived yesterday, and will assume charge of the Nagpore district on Monday morning.—*Central India Times, Oct. 31.*

ANOTHER week gone and still no rain. The prospects of the wheat crop of 1869 are intensely gloomy. There is a daily decrease of water in the wells.—*Ibid.*

CAPTAIN LUCIE SMITH, Deputy Commissioner of Chanda, has arrived in Nagpore to consult the Chief Commissioner in regard to the expected scarcity of grain.—*Ibid.*

THE ryots in the Bhundara district are emigrating by thousands to Berar. This is attributed, we believe, to the scarcity which is already beginning to be felt there and the high rates at which the Government revenue is assessed in that district.—*Ibid.*

THE following appointments are made in the Survey and Revenue Departments in Berar:—Mr. R. R. Begnon to be Deputy Superintendent, and Mr. Pitt to be Assistant Settlement Officer. Mr. J. A. Gervin and Mr. H. K. Disney to be Assistant Superintendents 1st and 2nd Grade respectively. Lieutenant J. E. Sandeman will have charge of the Survey.—*Ibid.*

THE 104th Bengal Fusiliers expect to be at Jullunder on the 2nd November, Umritsur the 7th, and Meean Meer the 11th, *en route* to Peshawur.—*Delhi Gazette, October 31.*

WE are sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Forrest, the Editor of the *Nagpore Observer*. He was found dead in bed, we are told, on the morning of the 25th ultimo, and was buried in the evening.—*Ibid.*

THE first batch of troops proceeding by the military train from Jubbulpore towards Nagpore left the former station on the evening of the 20th instant. At the fourth milestone from the station they came upon the river Nerbudda; and owing to the state of the crossing, elephants had to be put on to the team. There were almost 100 men in the batch, and the convoy consisted of twenty-eight carts. We hope the predicament at the Nerbudda is not ominous of the future working of this train.—*Ibid.*

HADJEE BEG, the murderer of Captain Douglas, has been put into custody by order of the Commissioner, Delhi Division. His case is being tried.—*Indian Public Opinion, Oct. 27.*

THE Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab reached Abbottabad on the 21st instant, marching by the straight and beautiful road from Murree, through the hills. The camp reached Mansera on Friday, and Agror on Saturday, the 24th instant. From Agror we believe His Honor marches back to Abbottaba, but after that we believe his plans are still undecided.—*Ibid.*

A SCHOOL, having for its object instruction in Arabic language and literature, was opened at Delhi on the 18th instant. It is called the "Dar ul Ilm," and bears resemblance to a similar institution at Calcutta known as the "Calcutta Madressa." The Mussulman residents of the city have most zealously come forward to support the institution, purely their own, and which is doubtless calculated to give a fresh impulse to the now almost neglected study of Arabic.—*Ibid.*

THE "Calcutta Gazette" contains a notification that the Commissioner of Assam has, with the sanction of the Government of India, been vested generally with the powers of a local administration, as defined by the Public Works Code, from the 1st proximo. The Superintending Engineer of the Assam Circle is to be Chief Engineer under the direct orders of the Commissioner, and to act as Secretary in the Public Works Department. This, remarks the "Englishman," looks as if the public works required in Assam were to be left in a great measure to the judgment of the Commissioner.

MR. GORDON SULLIVAN FORBES, of the Madras Civil Service, at present junior member of the Board of Revenue, has been appointed a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General. Mr. Forbes, in addition to being an accomplished scholar, has the advantage of long practical knowledge of this Presidency and its people.—*Madras Times.*

IT appears from a Nagpore contemporary that the 9th November, the anniversary of the birth-day of the Prince of Wales, has hitherto been observed as a close holiday in the public offices of the Central Provinces.

DEATH OF COLONEL VESEY,
H. M.'s 46TH REGIMENT.

MANY of our readers in this, as in other Indian stations, will be grieved to hear the announcement, which we sincerely regret having to make, of the death, from dysentery, of Colonel Vesey, lately commanding the 46th Regiment. He was ill when the regiment embarked; but better than he had been; and letters from Aden gave hopes of his getting home safely. But news was received in Poona from Suez by the mail on Sunday last, of his having died at, Suez. His body will accompany the regiment to England. The regiment has thus lost four officers in one year; two (its two Colonels) dying within a month of one another. It was a sad ending of so long a tour of foreign service.—*Poona Observer, Nov. 3.*

ADEN LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, 24TH OCTOBER.

THERE seems to have been some mistake when it was stated that the 82nd had sailed from Kurrachee on the 6th. If it were so, nothing but bad weather could have prevented their arrival at Aden by this time. The 2nd (Queen's) Regiment are only now actively preparing for their departure, which, it is believed, will take place on or about the 1st proximo; the "Asia" and "Scotia," not being expected earlier than the 28th or 29th instant. On the arrival of the 82nd, the Queen's will embark in the following order:—Three companies (the B. C. & H.) and head quarters are told off to the "Asia," and the remaining four companies (the D. E. L. & M.) to the "Scotia." Meanwhile, in a day or two, the head-quarters of the regiment will clear out from camp, taking up a position in tents on the Isthmus, so as to afford a convenient reception for our new friends on the moment of their arrival.

The Chief Engineer arrived here on his triennial visit by the mail steamer on the 10th. He has ever since been busily occupied in inspecting the public works, some of which are large and not unimportant. This visit derives considerable interest from the fact of one of its chief objects being to ascertain the desirability, or rather practicability, of the Aden railway. On General Tremenheere's decision depends the "to be or not to be" of this project, and it is impatiently awaited by all the donkey-wallahs, whose elongated countenances betray their concern; for, however unintelligible it may appear, this same Aden railway involves a question of not an insignificant nature to these gentlemen. Their anxiety is unparalleled, for to establish a railway at Aden at all would be little short of comparative death to them. Poor fellows! I wonder they don't petition Government in the matter; —"What I do for the money for eat, Sair? You makee the railway and ruin poor donkey-wallah." However, since General Tremenheere put a stop to the measures that were being taken to ascertain traffic statistics, the perpendicular distention of the jaws has somewhat decreased, and the corners of their mouths, which before had been observed to take a downward tendency so as almost to meet under the chin, have assumed a corresponding turn and shrunk to within a few degrees of their natural position, though as far as I have observed they have not yet attained that defined point. The donkey-wallahs evidently look upon General Tremenheere's putting a stop to the measures as a sign betokening the hopelessness of their friend Haghun-gharry's case. I am sorry to think, however, that the ray of hope, which seems to have lit up their drooping hearts, is a mere *ignis fatuus*. General Tremenheere has ascertained the average traffic, which was all that was required, and I strongly suspect he is in favour of the railway project. This valuable officer will leave Aden for England about the 5th or 6th of next month on six months' leave of absence.

I must close now, as the mail seems to be in a tremendous hurry. It is getting nice and cool now. One fancies himself in the temperate zone just about this time of the year.

DACOITY.

Two hundred and twenty-eight killed, and thirteen hundred and seventeen wounded—such is the rather formidable bill of casualties, which, according to Colonel Hervey's statistics, have attended the dacoities committed in India during the past three years. It would have been interesting to know what proportion of the killed and wounded were dacoits, and what proportion their antagonists; but on this point Colonel Hervey's Report is silent. In any case the loss of life is too considerable to be regarded with complacency—let alone the wounds. But it is not until we come to look at the loss of property that we can estimate the full magnitude of the evil. This, after deducting the value of property recovered, amounted, during the three years in question, to the enormous sum of Rs. 19,34,671—more, as Colonel Hervey himself observes, than the annual revenue of an ordinary Native State. The value of property recovered was only an eleventh part of the whole.

The number of dacoities that occurred during the three years in question was 6,541, in the following proportions:—

Bengal,	2,578
North-Western Provinces,	190
Oudh,	103
Punjab,	62
Central Provinces,	92
Madras,	2,628
Bombay,	357
Mysore,	279
Berar.	252

The position occupied by Bengal in the list is remarkable. It must not, however, be forgotten that 1,659 of the Bengal, and 1,121 of the Madras, dacoities occurred during the famine year. In 1864 and 1865 in Bengal, the numbers were 424 and 495 respectively. Still the balance contrasts unfavourably with other parts of the country.

In these six thousand odd cases 30,520 persons were arrested, but more than two-thirds of the number were acquitted, and Bengal is again remarkable for her high proportion of acquittals. Oudh and the Central Provinces show the most favourable results in this respect.—*Englishman, Oct. 29.*

AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

13th October—The following news-letter was received at Cabul from Turkistan to-day:—"On coming from Tukhta Pool, Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan distributed six months' wages to the troops whom he had chosen for the proposed campaign. A promise also was given that the rest of the arrears of pay should be distributed to them on their reaching Cabul. The pay to these troops having been originally more than twelve months in arrear, they were greatly disappointed by the Sirdar's order, and although they accompanied him to Bamian it was not difficult to observe signs of dissatisfaction. Meanwhile the Kohistanees, the Almanees, and others revolted in the interior of Turkistan, and the Sirdar's troops at Khilm and Tukhta Pool, also, required an immediate check for disobedient conduct. Under these circumstances Abdool Rahman Khan returned from Kara Kotull on the Ghorian or Ghoor road, to Khilm, where he now is." The above confirms the report, already received, of the Sirdar's return. But Naseerkhan, one of his Generals, is still encamped as usual on the Turkistan border. To-day the Ameer ordered the Cabul merchants to provide 12,000 furs for the use of his troops, as it was necessary at the setting in of the winter to provide them with warm clothing. The Governor, Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan, having called all the shopkeepers to his cutchery, ordered that they should not sell wheat at rates less than 13½ seers per rupee for the next two months, or they should be severely chastised. In the time of the ex-Ameer's rule Atta Mahomed Khan, the Vakeel of the British Government, was prohibited from coming to the durbar unless when required to do so by the Ameer, but now he attends it regularly. Bukhtiar Khan has become still more the favourite of the Ameer. He is almost always attendant on the Ameer, who has given him quarters inside the fort of Balla Hissar.

14th October.—The Ameer this day betrothed the two daughters of Sirdar Yahya Khan, son of the late Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan, one to his son Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, and the other to his nephew Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan, son of the late Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan. In the Barakzie family no grand ceremonies take place on matrimonial occasions, and so the betrothal passed off quietly. But there was a large gathering of the Cabul Khans and Sirdars at the house of Sirdar Yahya Khan, who participated in the pleasures of a feast, &c. A purwannah was issued to the address of Mumdoo Chandoul, the Cabul Kotwall, ordering him to collect the furs called for yesterday, within fifteen days, so that the troops may not suffer from cold. Sirdar Mahomed Omer Khan Reka has been kept in close confinement by the Ameer for some time past, but today Sirdars Mahomed Aslum Khan and Mahomed Ismail Khan interceded for him with the Ameer, and the Sirdar was consequently ordered to be set at liberty. An urzee was received from Sirdar Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, the Governor of Herat, by the Ameer this day. The Moostoufee Sirdar Wally Mahomed Khan was consulted privately in reference to it, and it took a very long time to prepare a reply to the communication. It is believed the letter referred to the affairs of Persia as connected with Afghanistan. No doubt the Ameer takes the utmost precaution against giving out such news.

15th October.—Having been kept in confinement for a long time and removed from one station to the other, Sirdar Wally Mahomed Khan is now in broken health. He, however, carries out his responsible duties with the utmost zeal, and to-day the Ameer advised the Sirdar to take rest for two months from his official duties for the benefit of his health. The Sirdar did not agree to this, and so the Ameer appointed his own physician, brought by him from Candahar, to see after his health. According to a letter received from Turkistan today General Naseerkhan, the commandant of the Turkistan troops, was now encamped at Dushti Soofaid on the Bamian road. Abdool Rahman Khan does not permit the Bokhara kafilahs to quit Khilm. He has blockaded the passage to Cabul, and therefore neither travellers nor merchants can now pass through unless with special indulgence on the part of the Sirdar's officials. A moorasilah was this day received by the Ameer from the Governor of Herat, stating that the Meer of Maimanah, in a letter to his address (which was forwarded in original to the Ameer), had agreed to march, himself, at the head of his troops in aid of the Cabul Ameer, the moment the troops of the latter should enter the interior of Turkistan. The Meer added that he would supply provisions for 5,000 troops and would manage to get a supply for other 5,000 from other Turkistanee Chiefs and Khans over whom he exercises influence. According to the same letter the ex-Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan was still at Budakhshan and had opened communications with the Chiefs of Tashkurghan and Akhcha.

16th October.—The Ameer is suffering for the want of funds to enable him to distribute the pay arrears of his troops, which though in some measure paid up still remained unpaid to an enormous extent. His chief object in negotiating with the British Government is to get assistance in money, which is to him of the greatest importance at present. Little is earned from the Syre Chabootra Department of Cabul, chiefly owing to the stoppage of Bokhara and Turkistan kafilahs at Khilm by Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan. The only source of income for the state is the revenue collected from outstations, and pressing orders are being issued from the durbar for the speedy realization of that revenue. Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan enquired of the Ameer today what office he intended to confer on Sirdar Mahomed Hussun Khan, brother of Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan, the Cabul Governor. The Ameer replied "Let Mahomed Hussun for the present act in conjunction with his brother. I contemplate sending him to Bamian as soon as I have made arrangements for the money." Nothing further was known at Cabul of the Ameer's intended visit to Jellalabad, or more properly speaking Peshawur. No decision has been come to, although the subject has engaged the Ameer's serious consideration.

17th October.—A letter received from Turkistan at Cabul to-day states as follows:—"The merchants are in great difficulty. They are neither allowed to return back by Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan nor to proceed to Cabul. The Cabul excise is demanded from them at Turkistan, and they are told that unless they pay that, they shall not be allowed to leave Turkistan. Besides, as the Sirdar proposes to make an invasion on Cabul the merchants believe that his real object in detaining them is to plunder the kafilahs when there should be an urgent necessity for funds in time of war." A Lohanee kafilah was despatched from Cabul to Turkistan a few days ago, but the merchants at Cabul on receiving the above letter became more suspicious and despatched their men to Balkh to see what had become of the kafilah. Habeeboolah Khan, son of Khan Shereen Dil Khan, and Khodaee Naseerkhan implored the Ameer to-day to forgive the fault of Mirza Rujub Ally Khan, now in confinement. The Ameer stated he would be happy to do so if they or the Mirza paid him ten thousand rupees as ransom at once. The Khans are likewise trying to pay the fine to the Ameer on behalf of Rajab Ally Beg, who, however, himself is a victim of poverty now. Ahmud Ally Khan, the Darogah of Syre Chabootra, recommended to the Ameer to-day that Sahibzadah Ghoolam Jan Kohistanee should be directed to upbraid Meer Ally of Hazara, who according to his old custom still interfered with the merchants and others proceeding to Turkistan, and sometimes plundered them. The Ameer ordered that a letter to that effect be immediately written to Sahibzadah Goolam Jan. It was further communicated that should Meer Ally act so iniquitously again he should be heavily fined.

18th October.—The Ameer this morning rode up for the Chaman in the company of Sirdar Nazur Mahomed Khan, Yahya Khan, Naib Agha Jan, and others, General Faramooz Khan submitted that more than six hundred men, belonging to the troops of the ex-Ameer who had joined the Ameer's troops by desertion, had made their flight to Turkistan, and numbers were still leaving Cabul daily. The cause, he stated, was that these troops had neither received their pay from the ex-Ameer nor from himself (Shere Ali Khan) and were therefore in great difficulty. The Ameer in reply stated that the present was the best time to try the soldiers lately in the service of Azim Khan, and that those of them who bore the present difficulty would be considered worthy of trust. He therefore permitted no interference with any one who wished to leave the service, and stated that whatever might be the result he would distribute pay first to his Herat, Almanee, Ferah, and Candahar troops. The soldiers are in the greatest difficulty at Cabul for the present. To use their own expression they say, "We have neither food to fill our bellies nor clothes to save ourselves from the severity of the cold. What can be done with us in this state of misfortune and calamity?"—A letter from Turkistan received to-day at Cabul states that General Naseerkhan had advanced two marches further from Dushti Soofaid to the Bamian Pass, and that the Hazarah Hill tribes, who have always been attached to the cause of the late Ameer Afzul Khan, have sided with him. The advanced camp of General Naseerkhan was one march from the Bamian Pass on the Chareekar road.

19th October.—For the first time a letter was received to-day from Sirdar Mahomed Shereef Khan from Turkistan by the Ameer. It contained the following—"Thanks to God I am well. I heard with great pleasure the news of your occupying the Cabul guddee once more. Since brother Azim Khan's flight to Turkistan I consulted him and Abdool Rahman Khan several times on our future policy as regards the territorial possessions. Although they expressed no fixed determination to me on the subject, yet I am convinced they will both agree to a reconciliation with you should you do the same, and this too through myself, who am the well-wisher of both parties. I strongly advise you to accept my suggestion, and it will then be my duty to bring Azim Khan and Abdool Rahman Khan to an agreement with you." The Ameer after a perusal of this letter turned to Sirdar Wally Mahomed Khan, Mahomed Aslum Khan, Yahya Khan, and others sitting by him and said—"I think you have perceived that Shereef Khan plays a plain trick with me. I do not believe the letter has been written without the knowledge of Azim Khan and Abdool Rahman Khan, and it may have been written at their request. I will never make an agreement with either Azim or Abdool Rahman as long as I live." The Sirdars agreed with the Ameer in the opinion that the letter was written with the knowledge and probably at the request of Azim Khan and Abdool Rahman Khan by Mahomed Shereef Khan, and praised the Ameer for his inflexible determination. The following communication from Ameer Khan Meer Akhor of Jellalabad was received by the Ameer this day:—"You are aware that the British Government has prohibited the exportation of salt as an article of trade to Swat. Salt is now carried to Boonair and Swat by the Lallpoora route. Recently four hundred camels laden with that article crossed the Lallpoora river for the country of the Akhoond. Sooltan Khan of Lallpoora charged twelve annas for each bale of salt. Thus a new source of income has been opened for the Government of Cabul, unless Sooltan Khan does not defraud it of the revenue thus collected." The Ameer hereupon ordered a purwannah to be written to the Jellalabad Governor, directing him to appoint moonshees on ferries from Jellalabad to Lallpoora and further off, if necessary, to write accounts and submit these to the Jellalabad Governor for information.

SWAT AND BOONAIR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GHOOLAM MEER KHAN, Dalail Khan, Zuht Khan, and Abdoollah Khan, the chiefs of the Trans-Swati country, were attacked by the Khalifa of Swat with a large force, and the heads of these men—who were massacred—have been brought to Swat as a sign of victory.

It has been asserted that Feroze Shah's flight towards Afghanistan was very much due to the critical circumstances into which he had allen. The Akhoond had made an intrigue o take the prince alive as a prisoner, but the latter having been informed of the plot in time seized a favourable opportunity to make his escape. As reported previously he was accompanied by only four or five men—a good proof that he was *obliged* to retire from the Akhoond's country. It follows that the prince, whose mere presence at Swat had proved a source of terror to some of our Indian subjects, is not in a position now to make his appearance again on the N. W. frontier, either in beggarly rags or a princely costume, for in either case he is sure to be caught by the Akhoond's men.

THE AKHOOND OF SWAT.

DOES any one (asks "Indian Public Opinion") know anything of the power of the Akhoond of Swat that he should be held up as a bugbear by our Indian statesman? A feeble old impostor, with the vices common to his race, and just enough influence to make himself a laughing-stock to the more enlightened of his co-religionists, an inculcator against the precepts of the Koran of the worship of saints as false and imbecile as himself, has the audacity to offer us advice and directs, with impunity, our frontier policy! Those who are behind the scenes know that the absurd termination of our frontier campaign, on which the admirers of the policy of peace at any price are congratulating themselves, and for which Sir John Lawrence will be rewarded with a peerage, is due to the Akhoond of Swat. He promised to abstain from interference as long as we confined ourselves to Hazara, but threatened us with rousing the whole frontier the moment we crossed the Indus! This idle boast, and Sir John's pusillanimity, have hurried on our frontier politicals to put an end to the campaign. We ought to have invaded Swat and dared the Akhoond to make good his threats. Nothing could have suited our purpose so much as a gathering of all the tribes against us for the rescue of Swat, if indeed that country is the holy of holies of the frontier. We should have destroyed them in a body, which we shall never be able to do as long as the present desultory raids on all parts of a long and exposed frontier continue. As an instance (continues our contemporary) of the way in which we encourage the Akhoond to believe himself to be somebody, we refer to a late occurrence. Some time ago the Akhoond of Swat sent an Envoy to the Governor General whom, however, we would not receive, and who was sent back to his master. The Envoy, it is said, had an autograph letter from the Akhoond to the Viceroy in which he offered his friendship, and had the impertinence to say that, "if the Viceroy wished to have peace during the short time that the British were yet to rule India, he should abolish the thannas that were such an eyesore to the frontier tribes."

THE SUCCESS OF THE FRONTIER WAR.

IF the frontier war, so brilliantly begun and ended in the "veni, vidi, vici" style, were our first instead of our twenty-third campaign, there would be every reason for congratulation. As it is, no eulogy can be too great for General Wilde and his force, and the very murmurs which reach us from the camp are but proofs of its splendid martial spirit. The terms which the Commissioner, Major Pollock, has exacted, are considered by General Wilde to be most satisfactory. We do not know yet the precise nature of these terms, but we may depend on what has elicited the approval of the civil and military authorities on the spot. Hostages from the hostile tribes have been left in our camp, i. e. from the Huzzuzais, Akazais, Chuggurzaies, and Puraree Syuds. The villages of the independent and recusant tribes have been penetrated and destroyed. The refugee relations of the Khans, who have been deported, have also submitted. Still, the Hindustani fanatics have not been punished, but have recrossed the river. Although they had nothing to do with the original attack on our police post they have been the cause of more than one serious war; and not only have we failed once more to extirpate them, but we do not seem to have bound the tribes not again to give them an asylam. This we consider the mistake of the campaign, while in the present condition of the frontier and the country beyond, there is some reason to fear that our punishment of the tribes has not been sufficiently thorough. The much more complete and protracted campaigns in the same country have been confessed, in the Sitana Blue-book and by General Wilde himself, to have failed in attaining their object. The present expedition has certainly fallen short of them in this respect, and we cannot be sure that another war will not soon be required to secure a proper frontier.—*Friend of India, Oct. 29.*

A correspondent of the "Pioneer," writing from Oghee on the 22nd ult., gives a summary as follows of what has been done:—"Elephants and cannon have been on the crest of the Black Mountain where no invading force is supposed to have gone before. The north face of the Black Mountain has been at our mercy, and the Chiefs have begged for forgiveness, and *perhaps* the Pathans think we could have burnt their villages, but *perhaps* also they think their flags and tom-toms kept us from advancing: and I, for one, think it would have been wise to have gone to any point cis-Indus where they still showed front, as they certainly did opposite Machai. The valleys of Nundear and Tikree have been shown our power and their weakness; but they cannot help seeing that while *they*—the parties who first surrendered, and whose Chiefs accompanied us throughout the march—have been heavily fined, the Chuggurzaies and Akazaies who burnt most, fought most, and still showed fight, were not punished at all; while Thahkot, whose Chiefs have doggedly refused to come in, have not been molested, not even entered, by our troops; and the Ullahee Chiefs, who would have come against us if they could, and who attacked the survey party, have not even been summoned. And lastly the whole of the tribes, as well as our own levies, firmly believe that without cannon and cavalry our troops are the most cowardly and useless in the country, and the British soldiers the worst of the lot, because they made least noise, and were always kept in rear. I know these last impressions are false and foolish, but nevertheless they are lasting impressions with such men as those we have been among. Still this portion of the frontier has been shown our power and forbearance; but I fear they will hardly understand the latter. Sir D. McLeod is expected in to-morrow, and is, I hear, going to hold a durbar."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RECOGNITION OF THE SPANISH REVOLUTION BY THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

* LONDON, 26TH OCT., NOON.

The Governments of England, France, Prussia, and Portugal have all recognised the new Spanish Government, and the Papal Nuncio has expressed a wish for the maintenance of friendly relations with Spain.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will leave England in the middle of November for Paris, Germany, Denmark, Greece, and Asia Minor, and will go up the River Nile as far as the second Cataract.

It is understood that Lord Stanley has agreed to refer the charge of non-prevention of the Alabama leaving Liverpool to trial, and all claims for compensation to a mixed Anglo-American Commission. This arrangement only requires the approval of the Washington Government.

* Delayed in transmission *via* Russia.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

LONDON, 27TH OCTOBER.

In consequence of a speech made by Baron von Beust (Austrian Prime Minister,) the military committee of the Reichsrath has voted the maintenance of the Austrian army on a war-footing.

A manifesto, issued by the Provisional Government to the Spanish nation, reaffirms the freedom of religion, and states that the Ministers would prefer a constitutional monarchy, but that the wishes of the people will be respected.

THE NAGPORE VOLUNTEERS.

Since Sir Richard Temple's departure from these provinces we saw with regret a gradual dying out of the spirit which animated the Volunteer movement among us. It was with much pleasure, however, that we perceived a short time ago the very lively interest which our present Chief Commissioner has taken in the corps. His frequent inspections and the promises of prizes to be competed for have had a marked and most beneficial result; and the ranks of the corps which, some short time back, were gradually thinning, are now being fast filled up with enthusiastic recruits.—*Central India Times, Oct.* 31.

PORT BLAIR.

From Penang we learn that Port Blair is flourishing under the rule of its new Governor, Colonel Man, who is making every effort in his power to improve the settlement, to add to the comfort of the residents, and to introduce civilization amongst the natives. Along with other things which he has lately done with this end in view, we may mention that, he has sent to Penang for a lady who lives there rejoicing under the name of Mary Andaman, to go to Port Blair to superintend an orphanage and school which is being established by the Colonel's lady. Mary Andaman, as her name may show, is a native of the Andamans, and when a mere child was picked up at sea drifting about in a canoe a long way from land. She was then carried to Penang where she has been brought up and educated, and now returns to try and diffuse the blessings of that education among her own people. Colonel Man has also sent to Penang a large order for different species of fruit-trees, vegetables, and other plants which he hopes to be able to introduce into Port Blair. We sincerely trust that all these praiseworthy attempts to improve the settlement may meet with the success which they so richly merit.—*Rangoon Times, Oct.* 21.

BOMBAY.

The height of water at Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 56 feet, the rainfall up to the same date being 70 inches 2 tenths. On the corresponding date last year the height was 57 feet 4 tenths, and the rainfall which had been registered was 79 inches 9 tenths.

John Cranes, a European, was yesterday charged, before Mr. Connon, with forcibly causing damage to the property of one Dhondoo Tatia. The defendant was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees, or in default, to undergo a week's imprisonment.

It will be observed from an advertisement that the entertainment which the "Haddington" Minstrels propose giving in the Grant Road Theatre is to come off on Monday next the 9th inst.,—not on the 14th, as previously announced. His Excellency the Governor has promised to be present on the occasion.

We understand that Mr. Crawford has suspended Chintamon Gungadher, the superintendent of the Fort Ward, and his head clerk; and also Yedneshwur Bulwunt (brother of the now notorious Yeshwuntrao), superintendent of the Bholeshwur Ward. All their books, papers, &c., are in charge of Mr. Maidment and the Assistant Commissioner.

Dr. Lumsdaine held an inquest on Sunday last at the Borah Musjid Lane, concerning the death of a Parsee female, aged about twenty years, named Cooverbaee. It appears that on Friday the 30th ult., about 12 o'clock noon, deceased complained of severe pains in the stomach, and said that she had taken a small piece of arsenic, in order to get rid of hysterical fits, to which she had been subject for the last three years. The father of the deceased woman immediately sent for Dr. L. DeSouza, who treated her, but to no avail. Deceased died on the following night about 8 o'clock. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased had committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of arsenic.

The Poona Forgeries.—It will be remembered that on the 18th September last one Gunnesh Sukharam laid an information before Mr. Nana Morojee, charging Rungrow Bhugwunt Manday *alias* Balla Manday, with having, in June last year, sold a Government promissory note to Mr. Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, the figures of which had been altered from Rs. 500 to Rs. 10,000. On the information being laid His Worship granted a warrant for the apprehension of Balla. On the 8th October following, a brother of Balla, named Vishnoo Bhugwunt Manday, presented a petition to Mr. Nana Morojee, in which he contended that as the case had been disposed of at Poona about a year ago, the Court here had no jurisdiction. Mr. Nana Morojee forwarded the petition with a letter dated the 8th ultimo to Mr. Richardson, Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Poona, for his opinion. A reply has been received by the Magistrate from Mr. Richardson, from which it appears that a Government promissory note, No. 25008, of the value of Rs. 500, was discovered to have been altered to Rs. 10,000 and sold by Balla to Mr. Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy in July last year. The note in question was obtained from Mr. Bomanjee, and upon a pardon being tendered to Balla Manday, he made certain disclosures which led to a good portion of the forgeries by means of which loans had been obtained in the Poona branch of the Bombay Bank being discovered. Upon the case being committed to the Sessions Court, Balla was sent up as a witness, but owing to some evidence given before the Judge by one Narayen Moreshwur Khetkur, the Judge was induced to cancel the pardon granted to Balla and directed his commitment. This was done, and he was convicted and sentenced, but was acquitted upon an appeal to the High Court. The prisoner was not tried for knowingly selling the forged Government promissory note to Mr. Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, as the pardon tendered to him under section 209 of the Criminal Procedure Code virtually secured him from any criminal prosecution in respect of disclosures made by him in regard to the forgeries and cheating which he was cognizant of. For some time past it was understood that Gunnesh Sukharam (the informant) and some vakeel who had joined him had held out threats of a criminal prosecution, for this particular forgery, if Balla Manday did not give them a certain sum of money, and it would not be at all astonishing to find, if the matter was sifted, that there was some truth in the report, and that foiled in their attempts to extort money from him they had brought this charge against him. In the concluding para. of his letter Mr. Richardson adds—"Gunnesh Sukharam was a party in the disposal of the forgeries, and if his intention of laying information was for the public good he would not have allowed the matter to lie over for upwards of a year." Balla Manday it may be mentioned has not been apprehended although a warrant has been issued.

The consternation at Rome on the news reaching that capital of the downfall of the Spanish monarchy is described as impossible to exaggerate, and it is easily explained, inasmuch as one of the last acts of Isabella II. was to put her signature to a treaty with Francis II., by which she undertook to land 30,000 Spanish troops at Naples, and reconquer for the ex-king his lost kingdom. The Jesuits, deeply concerned in this plot, induced the Queen to accede to it through their creature Marfori. It is asserted that the Cabinet of Florence was aware of this manœuvre.—*Paris letter in the Evening Star.*

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council of His Excellency the Governor, for making laws and regulations, was held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, Bombay, yesterday. On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, the bill to empower the corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay to raise a loan for municipal purposes was read a first time. The second reading was fixed for the next meeting of the Council. On the proposition of the Hon'ble S. Mansfield a bill to amend the schedule annexed to Act No. V. of 1867 (Bombay) was read a first, second, and third time, and passed. This Act exempts H. H. Meer Ali Mudad from the ordinary process of Civil Courts, and revises the schedule above mentioned, classifying the persons named therein according to their rank. It also empowers Government to amend the schedule so as to avoid the necessity of having recourse to legislation, when any modification is required in the list of persons privileged under section 15 of (Bombay) Act XII. of 1866. The "City Surveys and Amendment of Bombay Survey and Settlement Act Bill," was, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ellis, read a second time, and the third reading was fixed to take place at the next meeting of the Council. The consideration in detail, of the Bill for the levy of Town Dues, was, on the motion of the Honourable Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, postponed, and a notice of motion given by the Hon. Colonel Marriott, for the introduction into the Bill of a section sanctioning the levying of a license tax, was withdrawn. The Hon'ble Mr. Mansfield explained that he was as yet unable to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Kurrachee Municipal Bill, no report having been received yet from the Commissioner in Sind. The Council then adjourned.

GROUNDING OF THE SHIP "THORNDEAN."

OFFICIAL INQUIRY.

A marine court of enquiry, consisting of John Connon, Esq., Acting Chief Magistrate of Police, and Captain Robert Curling, Commander of the P. and O. Company's steamer "Columbian," was held on Monday afternoon last at the Fort Police Court, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the grounding of the ship "Thorndean," on the Oorun reefs, while in pilotage charge, on the 1st October last.

Mr. Hearn, solicitor to Government, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Government.

Mr. James Stark Jopp sworn, and examined by Mr. Hearn, said—I am captain of the ship "Thorndean." On the afternoon of the 1st October last my ship came from Butcher's Island across the harbour. We arrived here from Shields. The "Thorndean" is a square rigged ship of 1,200 tons burden. The pilot came on board at 8-30 on the morning of the 1st October. We were then riding unmoored with 30 fathoms of chain, single anchor. We had three topsails, foresails, jib, and spanker and maintopmast staysail bent. The pilot took charge of the ship, and at once gave orders to heave to 15 fathoms. We hove up the anchor, but finding the tide was setting in stronger than the wind, we let it go again. At 11-30 we again weighed anchor. We were under the same sails which were now set. The breeze sprang up from the westward. The ebb tide had made, and we drifted down with the tide in a southerly direction till we brought the red buoy off Butcher's Island reef, to bear about north north-west. We then let go the anchor again and remained at anchor till 12-30 P.M. We then weighed anchor again. We trimmed the sails and tried to drift between the two buoys, the red and black buoys, which were then distant about a mile or a mile and a quarter or half. The tide was running three or four knots. The ship appeared to go all right for about half an hour. We were on the port tack. At the end of this half hour we were close to the red buoy shoal. As we were getting too close to the red buoy, the pilot gave orders to back the main-yard, which was done, and the ship immediately paid off to the eastward. The pilot came aft and gave orders to wear the ship. This was done. The ship took a long time to wear, owing to the tide and there being very little wind. By the time she got round she was about midway between the two buoys. I took a long time to get on the starboard tack. When she did get close to the wind, she was running for the black buoy. She was about a quarter of a mile distant from the red buoy. At this time, a quarter past 2, I saw that the ship was drifting towards the black buoy and I called the pilot's attention to it, suggesting that he had better cast anchor. He did not do so, but continued running towards the buoy. About ten minutes afterwards, I again suggested to the pilot not to run any risk, but to let go the anchor. I was not acquainted with the ground, but I saw that it was foul from the broken appearance of the water. The anchor was not let go after this second suggestion. Soon afterwards I heard the man at the lead call out five fathoms, and upon this the pilot immediately ran forward and let go the anchor. The lead had been going all the time we were under weigh. The ship struck the shoal before the anchor brought her up. Five or ten minutes after the anchor was let go the ship struck on the shoal. She swung right on to the reef. When the order was given to let go the anchor, the buoy was about 70 or 80 yards distant, bearing north-west. The ship stuck fast immediately and heeled over, so that we could hardly stand upon the deck. We lowered the sails and run a kedge out. We sounded the water round the ship. We found next to the reef and on the port side of the vessel 6 feet of water fore and aft. There was 8 feet under the stern, starboard mizen chains 12 feet, abreast main chains 17 feet, lower chains 18 feet, under the bow 18 feet. We floated off about 7 P.M. The ship is in dock for repairs. There is much copper off, but I cannot say at present how much damage has been done, the survey not having yet been completed. I consider the shoal was well indicated by the buoy. I attribute the grounding of the ship to not letting go the anchor soon enough. In other respects I was satisfied with the manner in which the pilot handled the vessel.

By the Court—I had twenty-seven European seamen and sixteen coolies on board. All the pilot's orders were carried out. When the order was given to let go the anchor it was let go as quick as possible, or in two or three minutes. There was an anchor at the cat-head ready to let go in an instant. The pilot did not give orders to let go that anchor, but he ordered the port anchor to be let go.

The Court then adjourned for further enquiry till Monday the 9th instant, at 11 A. M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WATERING CART WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you kindly permit me to bring to the notice of the Municipal Commissioner the fact that the tax collectors are most vigilant in collecting the wheel and other taxes at Mazagon, but that the inspectors of the watering carts are very neglectful of their duties. Whilst the Parell and other roads are watered twice a day, the Mazagon road leading to the Dockyard, one of the most public thoroughfares in Bombay, has not been watered once since the break in the monsoon. The road is fast breaking up for want of water, and the rising of the dust is assuming the shape of the African simooms. The road is watered from the J. J. Hospital to the Police Office, and the remainder of the road is left to take care of itself. Thousands of people pass up and down this road, and vehicles are constantly running day and night. Why should one portion of the tax-payers be favoured more than another.

A TAX PAYER.

Bombay, 30th November.

Switzerland the Home of Cretinism.—A careful census has been recently taken, of which the object has been to estimate the amount of cretinism in the valleys and mountains of Switzerland. In the 19 cantons there were found 3,431 cases of cretinism, and 6,258 cases of insanity; and, as the population of the country amounts to 2,032,119 inhabitants, it follows that these 10,058 persons of weak mind give the enormous proportion of one mentally diseased person in 202 inhabitants; and even this is believed to be below the truth.—*British Medical Journal.*

Lynch Law at Madrid.—A terrible deed of summary popular justice has been perpetrated in Madrid last evening. A sergeant of artillery implicated in the plots which led to the fatal outbreak of the 22nd of June 1866, had betrayed and denounced his accomplices, and had been rewarded by Narvaez with the rank of officer. This man was with Novaliches at Alcolea, and after the defeat endeavoured to make his escape into France. He was, however, recognized and arrested at Saragossa, and sent as a prisoner to the Junta at Madrid. The Junta ordered him to be shut up in a military prison; but on his way to his destination he fell into the hands of some of the friends of his betrayed victim, by whom he was put to death, the assembled populace lending a hand to the murder. There is no doubt as to the man's deserts, and it is questionable whether there could have been any other way of bringing him to justice.—*Madrid Letter (of Sept 5) in The Times.*

The Spanish Legion and the Spanish Revolution.—A correspondent of a home paper writes:—"It will be in the memory of many still living, that Queen Isabella was enabled to ascend the throne from which she has just been expelled mainly through the assistance of an army numbering nearly 30,000 troops, which, with the sanction of the British government, was raised by General Evans in this country; that was in 1835-6. The British government became security to the volunteers that they should have all the rights and privileges of the British soldier. After fighting many battles, and securely placing Isabella upon the throne, the British Auxiliary Legion of Spain, as the army was called, was disbanded, and of the 5,000 that returned to this country—the major portion having been killed in battle, or died from disease and other causes incident to a campaign—not more than a few hundreds now remain. These few hundreds appear to have had some apprehension that the events now occuring in Spain might possibly affect the regularity with which hitherto their pension has been paid, as within the past few days a deputation has waited upon Senor Casterneda, of Albany-street, through whom the pension money is received, and it is satisfactory to state that they have been assured that, in the absence of any positive instructions to the contrary from the provisional government that has been set up in Spain, the money will be paid on the day when it becomes due. Had the answer not been of this favourable character, it was the intention, it is said, of the old pensioners to appeal to the British government, who, in becoming security that they should have all the rights and privileges of British soldiers, it is conceived undertook likewise to meet any laches on the part of the Spanish nation."

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

The adjourned meeting of the Bench of Justices was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Monday, at 2 o'clock—Mr. L. H. Bayley in the chair. The attendance was almost as large as on Saturday, and the passages were again filled by the public. During the discussion which took place on the town dues, Mr. Robert Knight, who again occupied a seat amongst the native Justices, acted as leader and prompter of the town duties party. Before the business was proceeded with, the Chairman intimated that Mr. Crawford was very unwell, and that his medical adviser had ordered him to keep the house for that day. However, he saw no reason why they should not proceed with the budget in his absence. The first matter for discussion was the third motion of which Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee had given notice.

INSPECTION OF MUNICIPAL BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS BY JUSTICES.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said he did not think his motion would lead to any great discussion, such as had taken place at the last meeting; it was as follows:—

> That all books and statements of accounts of the Municipality, and all proceedings of the committees appointed by the Bench, shall be open at reasonable hours for the inspection of any one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

He believed that the Justices of the Peace stood in the same position as the directors of a bank, the manager of which was the Municipal Commissioner. Therefore he thought the Justices were entitled to the freest access to all papers, statements of accounts, or proceedings of committees appointed by the Municipality, and that there would be no objection to the passing of his motion. In fact, in reading over the other day the bye-laws of the Bench, he found that all proceedings of committees appointed by the Bench were open at any time for the inspection of Justices, and that all the accounts and other papers should be free for the inspection of Justices at any reasonable time. This was a right which he believed every well-regulated body was possessed of, and he could not imagine that there would be any objection to his motion.

Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mundlik quite agreed with what had been said by Mr. Nowrojee and cordially seconded his motion.

Captain Hancock asked Mr. Nowrojee whether he referred only to books and statements of accounts, or whether he intended to include correspondence and letters relating to the ordinary business of the Municipality.

Mr. Nowrojee said he had not contemplated that.

Captain Hancock then said the goodness or badness of this motion depended very much on the extent to which it was to be carried; for there must be some cases in which the Municipal Commissioner should have discretionary power to keep papers from even Justices when he thought it necessary. He thought the simile which compared the Municipal Commissioner to the manager of a bank, and the Justices to the directors, was a very bad one. (Hear, hear.) He would rather say that the Bench of Justices was a municipal parliament, and the Municipal Commissioner the Minister. (Hear, hear.) And it was well known that when any member of Parliament wished to have any paper or document in the Parliamentary library, he had to apply to the Minister and ask whether he has any objection to place it on the table, when the Minister either states his objection or produces it. The house, of course, collectively invariably reserved to itself the right to order the production of any papers which may be required. And he thought the same course ought to be observed here. (Hear, hear.) He was sure that if any Justice went to the Commissioner and asked to see any books or papers which there could be no objection to show, Mr. Crawford was not such a curmudgeon as not to show them. (Hear, hear.) If he did refuse permission to inspect the papers, that fact could be brought to the notice of the Bench. He thought that nothing of the kind was ever likely to happen, and although he quite agreed that the proceedings of committees, and all books and statements of accounts, when they are completed, should be available for the inspection of any Justice; he did not think that rule ought to extend to correspondence, some of which was of a confidential character, and papers, till these were laid formally before the Bench. He would be glad if Mr. Nowrojee would modify his motion so as to bring it within these bounds, but if he would not, he would simply move as an amendment.

"That it is not desirable to pass any general rule on the subject."

Mr. G. Foggo thought the rule was already in existence, that when any Justice went to the Municipal office he was allowed to see anything he wished to inspect.

The Chairman (having spoken with Mr. Durham, of the Municipal Commissioner's office) said that Mr. Durham, who had been in the office for a great number of years, informed him that for many years previous to the coming into operation of the present Act, books and correspondence had always been open to any Justice who chose to call at the office.

Mr. Martin Wood thought the power possessed by the Justices in these matters ought to be defined. He could not see any objection whatever to the motion, if Mr. Nowrojee would just add after the word "Bench," the words "when completed." Of course it would be impossible for all correspondence to be available at any time, and there must be a line drawn somewhere. And, again, the Municipal Commissioner, being a servant of Government, would have correspondence between himself and the Government which he would be precluded from laying before any one.

Mr. Nowrojee read the 11th bye-law of the Bench, which is as follows:—

> Committees of the Bench may be appointed either in ordinary or special sessions. The object for which the committee is appointed shall be defined, and if not otherwise ordered at the time of appointment, three shall be the quorum of a committee. The Clerk of the Peace, or his substitute approved by the chairman, shall attend all meetings of committees, and record their proceedings in a book to be kept for the purpose to be designated the "Committee's Minute Book," and such minutes shall be verified by the signature of the chairman of the committee. The book shall be open to the inspection of any of Her Majesty's Justices at reasonable times. Each committee shall elect a chairman, and their report should be signed by all the members; but any member dissenting from the views therein expressed may record his dissent and his reasons for it in writing to be appended to the report. The functions of all Committees shall cease and determine by lapse of time at the first ordinary general sessions of the peace in every year, and should it be advisable that any committee be re-appointed, a resolution of the Bench must be recorded to that effect.

So that, he said, they had already provided in the bye-laws for one portion of his motion, that part relating to the proceedings of committees.

Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mundlik—These are the old bye-laws.

Mr. Nowrojee presumed that till these bye-laws were rescinded they would be binding on the Bench. He did not understand Captain Hancock to take any objection to the inspection of books and statements of accounts.

Captain Hancock said he did not object, provided of course, that proper consideration was shown to those in the office.

Mr. Nowrojee could not believe that Captain Hancock thought that any Justice who went to the office would not show proper consideration to the people there. (Laughter.) He did not think the restriction of only seeing statements and proceedings when they were completed was necessary. With regard to Captain Hancock's simile of a Parliament and Minister, he did not think that was applicable to their case, because they had nothing to do with political matters.

The Chairman—I beg to remind Mr. Nowrojee that he is replying, and that other gentlemen may want to speak before he does so.

Mr. Nowrojee, begged pardon, and sat down.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said he was sure there was no instance of the Commissioner refusing any information except in that exceptional case which they should now all try to forget, and he thought there was no necessity for a specific rule on the subject.

Mr. James Taylor asked whether Mr. Nowrojee would not be content with the bye-laws as they were? and if ever he was refused permission to inspect any document he could bring the matter before the Bench. There was no use in discussing any question which was already provided for in the bye-laws.

The Hon. Alexander Brown thought it would likely settle the matter if Mr. Nowrojee would tell them wherein he expected any difficulty to arise in the present state of things.

Mr. Nowrojee said he would explain. He had experienced difficulty, and hence the necessity of troubling the Bench about the matter. He had wanted to look into certain accounts of the Municipality in order to test the accuracy of certain information which he had received and which was the subject of considerable discussion on Saturday. He then repeated the circumstances, stated by him on Saturday last, under which he called at the Municipal Commissioner's office, and was refused permission to inspect certain accounts, and was proceeding to speak at some length on the subject, when

The Chairman said he must interrupt Mr. Nowrojee, because a distinct question had been put to him, and now they were having a repetition of Saturday's speech. (Laughter.)

Mr. Brown explained that in putting his question to Mr. Nowrojee he had referred to the likelihood of any case occurring in future, and not to the past.

Mr. Nowrojee having replied shortly,

The motion was put to the vote, and carried almost unanimously, only one gentleman voting against it.

Captain Hancock explained that if he had understood that Mr. Nowrojee had not intended to include correspondence, he would not have said a word in opposition to his motion.

WITHDRAWAL OF MR. CONNON'S MOTION.

The Chairman said the next business was a motion of which Mr. Connon had given notice. Mr. Connon's duties elsewhere detained him, however, and he had written a letter on the subject. He had understood him to say on Saturday that he did not intend to press this motion, but the Clerk would read the letter which had been addressed to him.

The Clerk then read Mr. Connon's letter, which stated that on account of more pressing duties elsewhere he could not be present, at least at the early part of the meeting, and requested to be allowed to withdraw his motion, unless some other Justice would take it up.

The motion of which Mr. Connon had give notice was as follows:—

> That in the opinion of the Bench, after the license tax has been abolished, and when Government contributes its fair share of the expenses of the Municipality, the existing sources of Municipal revenue ought to suffice for all needful Municipal expenditure, and no new taxation is desired or required.

The Chairman—Well, it appears to me Mr. Connon himself would be best able to explain and enforce the arguments in favour of his resolution, which I confess, so far as I understand it, is rather hazy and misty; and perhaps the best course would be for the Bench to allow Mr. Connon to withdraw his motion with power to bring it forward at any other time he may think proper. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Taylor,—Well, if the Chairman move to that effect I am prepared to second such a resolution.

The Chairman—Then I move—

That Mr. Connon be allowed to withdraw his motion.

Mr. A. C. Gumpert—There is a point which I think it would be proper for the Bench to consider,—whether we should go on with the consideration of the budget at all in the absence of Mr. Crawford. I think it is but fair to the Commissioner that he should be present to hear what is said for or against his proposals, and I think it would be but right that we should adjourn till Mr. Crawford is able to attend. I am sorry he is not well to-day, and I hardly think it would be the right thing to discuss his budget in his absence.

The Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy—I had a talk this morning with Mr. Crawford, and he told me the budget discussions might go on in his absence, and that he had no objection.

The Chairman—The only question before the meeting is that it is proposed by myself, and seconded by Mr. James Taylor, that Mr. Connon be allowed to withdraw his motion.

This resolution was then put to the meeting and carried.

DISCUSSION ON TRANSIT AND TOWN DUTIES.

The Chairman then said—The next subject is the notice by Mr. Currey, of his intention to move a certain resolution before the Bench proceeds with the budget for 1869. Now, I cannot help thinking, and I venture to suggest to him, that on consideration whether it would not be desirable to take the discussion of that motion when the budget comes on, when he could move it by way of amendment on the first item, which will be the house-tax. Some gentlemen may have something to say about that, but I would ask whether he will do as I propose or bring forward his resolution as a substantive motion.

Mr. Currey—I am quite willing to accept the suggestion just made by the Chairman.

The Chairman—And first take up the budget (Mr. Currey here expressed his consent to this procedure.) Well, gentlemen, we now proceed to take up the budget.

The motion of which Mr. Currey had given notice was as follows:—

> 1. That in the present state of the Municipal finances it is not expedient to reduce the percentage of the house-tax.
>
> 2. That it is not expedient to levy any tax on the necessaries of life in the shape of town dues, or on the movement of trade in the form of transit duties.
>
> 3. That any sum which may be required to balance income and expenditure, and provide a surplus, will be most fairly met by the levy of a modified license-tax, by an addition to the wheel-tax on labour carts and by an increase in the police rate sufficient to cover the expenditure under that head.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali—I have given notice of a motion, and I don't think it has anything to do with the budget. (Hear, hear.) It is as follows:—

> "That the Legislative Council be respectfully memorialized by the Bench to suspend further proceedings on the Bombay Town Dues Bill.

The Chairman—I am quite aware your notice is on the paper, but I am not aware yet that a Justice has, by giving notice of a motion, the power of suspending or postponing consideration of that for which we are all assembled,—namely, the consideration of the budget, for which the meeting is held.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee thought that this subject should be brought forward after they had fixed their source of income.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee—If my motion were delayed till you had fixed your source of income it would be too late, for the question will come before the Council to-morrow.

The Chairman—I wish to call your attention to the fact that this is the budget meeting; and I would ask Mr. Sorabjee to sit down [Mr. Sorabjee had still continued standing] for no two persons can be in the possession of the house at the same time. [Mr. Sorabjee resumed his seat, and the Chairman proceeded] This is essentially the budget meeting, and the motion can be brought on during the discussion on the budget, but I don't think it would be at all correct for a member to shove in and get possession of the house before the budget is presented in detail to the meeting. (Oh, oh.)

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee—The budget has nothing to do with my motion. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

The Chairman—I beg your pardon, sir. I consider that the budget has a good deal to do with your motion,—if you will allow me to speak, sir. (Mr. Sorabjee had been again standing, and at once took his seat). For one portion of the budget is for the purpose of voting supplies, and your motion is for the purpose of stopping the supplies, for which the Bench a few years ago requested the Legislative Council to pass a bill, when it affirmed the principle of town dues. That bill came before the Council on the 5th of last month, and will again come before it in the course of a few days.

Mr. George Foggo—I would venture, Mr. Chairman, to take the great liberty—(laughter)—of offering two suggestions in opposition to what you have just said. The one is, that if I mistake not on Saturday you yourself ruled that those who had given formal notices, among whom was this gentleman, were quite entitled to bring forward their motions before the budget. (Hear, hear.) In the second place I would remind you that if we are to have any discussion at all on the question of town and transit duties, it surely should take place to-day, for the Legislative Council, I observe from the papers, is summoned to meet to-morrow at noon, and I believe—I have no special means of knowing, but I believe—one of the subjects they will take up is this Town Duties Bill. Surely it would be postponing the matter altogether if it were postponed till after the budget has been considered, for the budget may take some days; and this motion of Mr. Sorabjee's is bound up with the question, in fact it refers mainly to the question, of town dues. (Hear, hear.) I was sorry for my part that Mr. Currey give way and said he would not bring in his motion as a substantive motion, and that we could not discuss it and Mr. Connon's and Mr. Sorabjee's together.

Mr. Sorabjee thought that by the Municipal Act he had a right to have his motion brought forward and discussed before the budget was brought up. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

The Chairman—The way of it is this—Mr. Sorabjee has of course the right to put forward anything he likes. The question is whether the meeting will take that first or proceed to other matters. It is entirely within the power of the meeting to say which and it will begin with. If you like I will put it to the meeting whether we will have Mr. Sorabjee's motion or the budget first.

Mr. A. Brown—I had not intended to speak on this subject, but I do not think the motion has for its object the entire stoppage of this question of town dues. As I understand it, what Mr. Sorabjee wishes is to postpone the discussion in the Council till the Justices see what their means are to make up their funds. With regard to this whole question I do not think the Justices, and I do not think my colleagues in the Council, have rightly apprehended the state of the case. Instructions were given to my honourable friend Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy two and a half years ago to bring a bill into the Council for the levy of town dues. These instructions were based upon a special necessity. (Hear, hear.) The Justices recognized at that time the necessity for carrying out certain large and important works, namely, drainage works, the extension of the Vehar water supply, and the construction of overbridges. The Justices considered these large works could be carried out only by means of a loan, and a portion of them considered that the best way of meeting the interest on that loan was by levying town duties; and Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy was requested by the Bench to bring in a bill, which has now advanced to the third reading, and which I am told—though I myself have received no notice of the proceedings to be brought before the meeting—is to-morrow to come on for the third reading. Now I want to call the attention of the Bench most prominently to the fact that this bill was sanctioned by the Bench for a specific purpose—(hear, hear,)—for the three specific purposes, I may say, which I have mentioned. Now, one of these has been carried out, the overbridges are built; and with regard to the others, the extension of the drainage and the Vehar water supply, there is no specific proposition before the Bench, and I believe I am perfectly right in saying that the idea of carrying out these works has for the present been abandoned altogether. I therefore put it to the Bench that the instructions to Mr. Munguldass to bring in this bill have lapsed altogether with the occasion for bringing in the bill. (Hear, hear.) I am very sorry to speak as it were against my hon. colleague, but I think that now he is acting *ultra vires* altogether. (Applause.) He has now no instructions from the Bench—(hear, hear)—in proceeding before the Council with the bill. (Hear, hear.) I am sorry to see the disposition manifested to suppress Mr. Sorabjee's motion—(hear, hear,)—because I think Mr. Munguldass has little exceeded his instructions from the Bench. (Applause.) Mr. Ellis put it before the Council the other day very well I think, when he said the Council would do well in all matters to follow the leading of the Bench in the matter of municipal legislation regarding municipal taxation, and I think the Bench should now express its views most clearly in order that the Council may be guided by their views in carrying forward this bill or letting it drop. (Hear, hear.) My own feeling is that it ought to be allowed to drop until the Bench have shown a new case of necessity for the introduction of taxation of this objectionable kind. (Applause.)

Row Saheb Wisvanath Narayen Mundlik rose to speak, when

The Chairman said—I beg to state that there is nothing before the Bench at present, and therefore we are proceeding rather irregularly.

Rao Saheb Wisvanath Narayen Mundlik said the Bench had already suffered a departure in one case, and if the matter was brought up for discussion it ought to be brought forward now. He might say he had his own views on Mr. Sorabjee's motion, but he would state these at the proper time.

The Chairman—Does Mr. Sorabjee press his motion?

Mr. Sorabjee—I leave it to the meeting to say whether we shall go on.

Mr. Gumpert—I think the question is whether the ruling of the Chairman is right or wrong?

The Chairman—I did not rule either one way or another.

Mr. Gumpert—I think Sorabjee was knocked on the head at once. (A laugh.)

The Chairman—I beg your pardon. If you had heard what I said you would know that I suggested that it might be put to the meeting whether Mr. Sorabjee's motion should be put off or if we should go on with it. I distinctly said so, and it was for the Bench to determine.

Mr. Gumpert—I distinctly understood that Sorabjee was told he was out of order.

The Chairman—Not at all.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee thought that as the Legislative Council was to meet next day, it would be better to proceed with Mr. Sorabjee's motion now so that they might let the Council know what was their opinion on the subject. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman—Then I understand it is the wish of the meeting that Mr. Sorabjee proceed with his motion. (Applause.)

Mr. Sorabjee then proceeded to speak to his resolution. He said—My motion to-day arises out of the question—on what authority of this Bench the Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy is now pushing on the Town Duties Bill before the Legislative Council (Mr. Knight—That is not the motion.) It arises out of that question. Now, I say that this Bench has certainly given him no such authority. He had authority in 1866, although it was obtained for him in a very questionable way. Under that authority Mr. Munguldass introduced into the Legislative Council, Bill No. 9 of 1866, and here is the preamble of that bill:—"Whereas it is necessary to provide additional funds for the construction of the drainage works, improvement of the water supply, and other permanent municipal improvements within the city of Bombay, it is enacted as follows." That was the bill for which Mr. Munguldass had authority to proceed. A year after that time Mr. Munguldass declares in Council that he will not further proceed with the bill, and everybody thought that the bill was abandoned. (Hear, hear.) But by some blunder, intentional or unintentional, the bill is allowed to remain on the file of business in the Legislative Council, and it is painful to observe that the Council in permitting it to be revived two years after its first reading, have not seen the unbusiness-like way of the proceedings—(hear, hear)—nor have they thought of the consideration to which the Bench is entitled in matters of this sort. Mr. Munguldass's course is quite unwarrantable so far as the authority of this Bench to him to proceed with the bill is concerned, and now when Mr. Currey introduces a set of resolutions, though of course they are put off——("No, no.") Well, since Mr. Currey has introduced a set of resolutions to discuss the question how our municipal deficiency is to be supplied, he finds that he cannot be permitted to discuss the matter just now; in short, the Town Dues Bill is to be passed to-morrow at the Legislative Council without the Bench being timely permitted to discuss matters which it has the right to do before every one else. Grown bold by the bad treatment accorded to the Bench by one of its members, Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, another member of the Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Colonel Marriott, has tried to usurp the functions of the Bench, because I am told that he has given notice to move resolutions before the Council to-morrow with the following objects:—1, Revival of the Municipal License Tax; 2, Change in the schedule A of the Municipal Act 2 of 1865 (labour carts Rs. 3 per quarter to Rs. 6): Rs. 3. If the house-rate is reduced below 7 per cent. then town duties shall cease. Now, there may be some points on which I thoroughly agree with Colonel Marriott, but I don't think he is quite correct in proposing these things for the Council to-morrow without letting this Bench know anything about it. It is quite within the authority of the Bench, and this is just following the example of Mr. Munguldass. Mr. Munguldass had no authority from the Bench, but he assumed the authority and Colonel Marriott follows. (Laughter.) I think that it is the duty of the Bench to stand up boldly against these attempts to deprive it of its most cherished functions, namely, to determine and recommend the forms of taxation for municipal purposes. We may discuss among ourselves what taxation is suitable for us, and we will ultimately decide on the matter by a majority, but I think that every one of us ought to combine and resist in a legitimate way the slur which is now attempted to be thrown on the Bench by honourable members in the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor. (Applause.) We have the right to recommend to the Council, and that right should not be given up without a stand being made by the Bench, and I think the honourable members of Council are doing what they ought to think about before proceeding in this way. There are other reasons why the Bench should agree to the motion now on the table. The framers of the Town Dues Bill do not evidently know the head or tail of their little pet, and their proceedings are likely to launch the Municipality into confusion in less than six months. I will explain this by taking one or two items selected for taxation from their schedule, say, sugar and molasses. We all know that we must be very grateful to His Excellency the Governor for making a stand against the transit duties. (Applause.) He has shown his thorough experience in this matter, but yet after His Excellency's expression of a determination to veto any transit duties I see from the papers that several articles are to be taxed that are as much articles of commerce passing through Bombay as are piece goods or metals. One of these items is sugar and molasses. Now, these are not altogether articles for consumption in Bombay. It is calculated that the value of the importations of these articles into Bombay is about 100 lakhs per annum or one crore of rupees, and one per cent. duty on this amount will yield a lakh of rupees. But it will be found that the consumption of sugar and molasses in Bombay is only about a third of the total imports; the rest is brought from Bengal and Madras to go up-country, and when they go to Surat or Ahmedabad they already pay municipal duty there. There is no proper information before the Governor, and he may let these duties pass without knowing what they really are. Sugar is a very good article for octroi taxation in Surat or Ahmednugger, because all the importations are consumed there, but is it fair that this Municipality should charge duty on the sugar that goes to Ahmedabad and Surat? It is quite unfair that we should make these poor people pay all our taxes. Such duties are quite popular, because they don't touch our own pockets; we don't pay them, and it is a short and pleasant way for us. But we have no right to levy these transit duties, for it is robbing these people to pay our expenditure. If you want to pay your own expenses then levy a direct taxation on articles of necessity used by yourselves, and in that way you will pay out of your own pockets, but by the proposed *octroi* duties you don't pay but make other people pay for you. I will take the instance of grain, which the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley has given notice he will propose should be taxed for municipal purposes. I am not aware that the honourable gentleman knows much of the grain of our presidency—(a laugh)—but the grain is not all consumed now as it was in former years. Since the increase in the value and quantity of the exportations of cotton and the commencement of the cultivation of opium, fields formerly devoted to the cultivation of grains have been devoted to the growth of cotton and also of opium to some extent. Then there are districts which formerly used to export grain, but which are now importing these through Bombay, from Burmah, and other parts of India. At the present moment there are, I have found, twenty large vessels coming up from Calcutta with rice to Bombay. The quantity is about 400,000 bags; only about a fourth of it will be consumed in Bombay and the rest will be sent to Ahmedabad and other places to be consumed. Then are we to get our taxes from articles like that, or out of our own pockets? There are at present exceptional circumstances, but there is a heavy demand for rice for the northern parts of Goozerat and Deesa, as these have been emptied of their supplies to provide the famine-stricken districts of Rajpootana, and are now getting rice imported to Bombay and brought thence to the Mofussil. These supplies then are merely in transit the same as piece goods or cotton, and I don't see how the duties can be settled without proper information being first submitted. Perhaps an attempt will be made to settle this difficulty by the legislature providing that the town duties will be leviable only in the same way as they were levied in Bombay from 1858 to 1865, that is articles "imported into the Island of Bombay and intended for consumption therein." These are the exact words of the Bombay Town Duties Act XXV. of 1858, and the legislature will also provide, as they did in the case of timber in 1861, that the town duties should be returned whenever any articles subjected to them are re-exported beyond the limits of the Island. This drawback system will be unavoidable, and therefore it is necessary to consider after the draw-back system is established, what articles will be worth our having for octroi duties. If these matters are not previously well considered, and the figures regarding the yield of revenue on each article not carefully scrutinized beforehand, the gentlemen who are supporting the Town Dues Bill just now will bring the municipal affairs into very great confusion within a few months, something in the same way as they have done by a hasty abolition. Mr. Sorabjee concluded by formally moving the resolution of which he had given notice.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell—There is no doubt the Bench has been taken very much by surprise by the second reading of this bill, and it seems to me the whole matter has been pushed on in very indecent haste without consulting at all the interests of the Bench. I am very sorry to-day to see that the Chairman, though he offered no serious opposition, certainly showed that he was not at all anxious to have the question discussed. I should have imagined he would have been the first man who would wish to have the discussion, so as to get the opinion of the merchants before the legislative asssembly reads the bill for the third time: but he seems unwilling. I think Mr. Sorabjee has shown very conclusively that the duty on grain of any kind would not be taxing merely the consumers in Bombay. (Hear, hear.) He has shown clearly that a very large portion of the grain and sugar imported at Bombay goes through to various parts of the country. I am very glad indeed that His Excellency the Governor showed his objection of this obnoxious tax in the way he has done, and I hope you will at once give the Bench an opportunity of drawing up a memorial to be sent to the Legislative Council showing the opinion of the Justices regarding this tax and requesting the Council to give further time, that the subject may be fairly discussed. It is very evident the Chairman has not yet considered the question, since he propose a tax on grain, and I think the Bench should discuss this matter carefully and fully before the Council bill passes on to the third reading of the bill. (Applause.)

Mr. George Foggo—I looked upon these resolutions of Mr. Currey, Mr. Connon, and Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee as brought forward with the object of giving the Bench of Justices an opportunity of offering an opinion on the question of town duties, and transit duties, especially those members of it who, I think in a weak moment, were induced some years ago to give their acquiescence to a system of that nature. And I propose to make a few remarks, with your permission, upon these duties and upon the bill now before the Council. I understand the principle of these bills to be an affirmation of the principle that indirect taxation in the shape of town duties or other similar imposts is necessary. (Mr. Knight—Hear, hear.) Now to that principle I at once say that I am directly opposed—(hear, hear)—and shall, as far as my influence goes, give it my most determined opposition. (Hear, hear.) If Mr. Connon had given us an opportunity of expressing an opinion on his motion I should have been very much inclined to agree with him so far as to say that for all ordinary requirements and under an efficient, economical, and vigilant administration, the present taxes with which the legislature has furnished the Bench are amply sufficient. (Applause.) The Municipal Act under which this Municipality is constituted sanctions a house-tax to the extent, if required, of 10 per cent. (Hear, hear.) Now, nobody wishes to see the house-tax as high as 10 per cent, but it is as high as that in Calcutta. (Hear, hear.) Since that Act was passed there have been various duties and other funds placed at the disposal of the Municipality. There is the tobacco duty, for instance, not a very small amount. (Hear, hear.) Then there is provided by the Act also the license-tax, which the Municipal authorities or the Legislative Council, without any explanation, are proposing to do away with; and there are, though I have not seen any recent mention of them, the large arrears of collections. (Hear, hear.) A good deal has been said at different times and in different quarters of the great claims that the Municipality has upon the Government—(hear, hear)—that Bombay should be regarded as an imperial city, and that what with the passage of troops to and fro and other requirements of Government, the Municipality is put to a great expense for which Government pays very little. Now, I apprehend that Government must be willing, and if not willing, should be made to be willing, to pay. (Applause). It ought certainly to pay. For instance if Government avails itself of the water supply of the city or of any other Municipal convenience, it should surely pay for it. But I think this is a question quite distinct from the question of the passage of troops and other questions of that kind. (Hear, hear.) I think it is only confusing men's minds, to mix up that question or any similar one with the ordinary question of Municipal expenditure. On the one hand it should not be brought forward as a reason for Municipal extravagance, nor should it, on the other hand, be adduced as an argument for having recourse to what I think everybody will allow the proposed duties to be, namely, an obsolete system of taxation. (Mr. Knight—"No," and laughter.) Time and your patience would fail me were I to attempt to reply to all the arguments that have been brought forward in favour of town and transit duties. I regard them as entirely similar in nature—at least very similar—and very similar in working. But I will endeavour to reply particularly to a few arguments which I have seen adduced in support of these duties. The first argument I will notice is this—that there is no other way of getting the money. Now that, or something very similar to it, was affirmed not long since in the Legislative Council—(hear, hear)—and an honourable learned friend of mine, with whom I have very often the misfortune to differ—in fact, so often that I think sometimes that I must be wrong entirely—(laughter)—favoured the Council with a long historical disquisition commencing, I think, with the outfit of the Queen of Charles II, and coming up to the present year 1868. He then referred to the claims of Bombay as an imperial city—in fact, that was his argument, that Bombay is an imperial city, and had always been treated as such; and he was afraid that if His Excellency could not give him a strong assurance that the claims of Bombay upon the imperial revenues would be acknowledged they would have to take to transit duties. Now this was, I must not say a barbarous argument, but a preposterous and absurd argument. (Hear, hear). I will not say anything of the barbarous nature of the argument; the absurdity of it is what struck me; and if the Bench will bear me I will relate an anecdote which I read sometime ago in an English journal. It is an anecdote told by a celebrated English comedian, and is about no less a person than a property-man. The property-man, as our native friends who have been in England will remember, is the official behind the stage who has charge of the wind and the rain, and the sun and snow, and such like things in grand *spectacles*. Well, on one occasion a snow storm was to be presented, and this property-man, to the great consternation of the stage-manager, was found "snowing brown." He had exhausted his stock of white paper, and took to brown. The stage-manager rushed up to him, and exclaimed, "What are you about. You're snowing brown." "Of course I am, what can I do? I have exhausted all my white paper and what else can I do?" (Laughter.) And now this is just the argument of the Municipal Commissioner and his friends. (Laughter.) They fancy they have exhausted all their sources of revenue—that they have exhausted all their white paper in the shape of the house-tax, and they want us to take to snowing brown paper, knowing very well that brown paper has never been resorted to under such circumstances. (Laughter.) It is also argued that these duties are successful, and the same honourable and learned gentleman to whose speech I have just referred says—"Look at Kurrachee. Just see the revenue they raise there. What would Kurrachee have been? How would Kurrachee have carried out these improvements if it had not been for these town and transit duties?" I say by all means look at Kurrachee. Here is a list of Kurrachee town duties. It is a list which was furnished to me early in 1867 by a very respectable merchant in Kurrachee in reply to some enquiries which I made regarding the town duties there. He says—

> "Town dues are levied, by authority of the Kurrachee Municipality, sanctioned by the Commissioner in Sind.
>
> "At the inland chowkies the dues are farmed out annually and collected by the farmer. The railway company collect on all articles coming in by rail, and for which they receive 5 per cent.
>
> "On articles passing inward through the Custom House gates the dues are collected by the Collector of Customs, at a charge of 3½ per cent.
>
> "I have to mention that during the year ended 30th April 1865, the dues collected here amounted to Rs. 1,86,740, at a cost for collection of Rs. 8,510.
>
> "To the same date in 1866 there were realized Rs. 1,88,735, at a cost of Rs. 8,708"

That certainly is a very nice little revenue, and perhaps collected at not a very great cost; but I do not think any body here present—certainly not any merchant (hear, hear)—would give his sanction to such a scale of duties as that which is taken at Kurrachee, or any thing approaching to it. (Hear, hear.) And that is what we will come to if we once admit the principle. Every conceivable article is taxed at Kurrachee, gunny bags, copper, all kinds of manufactured articles, piece goods, coal, grain, timber, drugs, twist, ghee, cotton, wines, tobacco, and a long list of forty or fifty articles. The next argument I will notice is one which has been very often brought forward, and it is this, that these duties are not objected to in India. I think it will be quite sufficient in answer to that to read what Sir Bartle Frere said at a meeting of the Legislative Council on the subject in 1866. When Mr. Munguldass was moving the first reading of his bill, Sir Bartle Frere said—

> The honorable member adverted to the fact that the late town duties which yielded such a large amount of duty were not unpopular, and were never felt. He is doubtless aware that the popularity and unpopularity of such a tax depends upon its being perceptible. But the eater of the grain did not know for certain that there was any tax upon it; that fact was concealed from them, and they were not generally aware of it, and so they never thought that the high price of grain was at all enhanced by taxation. Therefore the popularity or unpopularity of an invisible tax like this, an indirect tax, is very little of an argument for or against it. It may be the most vicious tax possible, and may not be unpopular. As to its being unfelt and having no effect upon prices, it may be difficult to trace the effect; it may be difficult to show how it acts, but the honorable member will, I am sure, agree with me on reflection, that whatever taxation, is imposed, however small it may be it must *protanto* enhance the price, and it must so far be felt.

And then he goes on to say—

> There is one other point to which the honorable member referred—the example of Bengal and the North-West Provinces, of France and Algeria. On that point I would only say, that very generally our country imagines itself to be in advance of other countries, and I do not think he would expect us to go back altogether to modes of taxation which have been proved to be evil, even if he showed us that they existed in France. With regard to examples in this part of the world, I here a very great outcry against this form of taxation in other parts of India. It was considered perfect and unobjectionable when it was introduced into the Central Provinces; but somehow or other I have heard a great outcry against the octroi system in the Central Provinces, and I believe he will find that it is not accepted so universally in the Punjab and North-West Provinces as he believes, unless it is placed upon matters of luxury.

Another argument is that these duties are not objected to at home. I was very much surprised at the simplicity of that argument, considering where it came from. (A laugh). Mr. Sorabjee has already disposed of that argument by showing that by that means people are well pleased because they get other people to pay the taxes for them. And this argument has been brought forward by a gentleman who is well acquainted with mercantile matters and with Liverpool and Manchester, who says, "Why should we object to these things? They never object to them in Liverpool." Why, as Mr. Sorabjee says, they don't object is because it is from other people's pockets that St. George's Hall and other improvements were made. They got these things from the piece goods, from the cotton manufacturers of Manchester, and other manufacturers and dealers in different parts of the country. (Hear, hear). That is the answer to that objection, and I should think that ought pretty well to settle it. Then there is another argument, that customs dues are already levied for imperial purposes and do not interfere with trade, and that therefore why should you say these town duties and transit duties will interfere with trade. That argument seems to me put forward as if customs duties were desirable in themselves and really to be anxiously coveted. Customs duties are of course admitted to be an evil, a necessary evil, and if we could we would abolish all such duties. (Hear, hear, and a voice—"Yes, and all taxes," and laughter). The argument is this: it has been laid down by writers on political economy for many years past, and followed out in practice by statesmen at home, by the late Sir Robert Peel, by Mr. Gladstone, and in India by Mr. Wilson, that customs duties should be levied on as few articles as possible, and on such articles only as produce a large revenue. (Mr. Knight—Hear, hear.) Mr. Wilson would certainly have objected to any such supplementary duties as these—(hear, hear,)—and he would certainly have thought it a step in the wrong direction altogether. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Knight, a member of the Bench, I see shakes his head, but what I am going to read will show there is something in it. I have an extract from Mr. Wilson's budget speech in Calcutta when he introduced the License Tax, of which my natives friends are so fond. Mr. Wilson said—

> We must at once resist and reject a return to the old system of internal and transit duties, when every zemindar had a custom house at the entrance of his own village. We cannot consent to allow all the efforts which have been and to abolish so prejudicial a system to go to nothing and to revert to it, as we have been advised, because it is an easy mode and in accordance with ancient usages.

Another argument brought forward is that it is necessary to reach the masses—the two hundred thousand or three hundred thousand coolies that the hon'ble member of Council spoke of the other day. (Mr. Knight—Hear, hear.) I should rather be inclined to dispute that proposition, and to say at once that it is not necessary to reach the masses, but that the masses, as far as possible, should be exempted from taxation. (Hear hear.) The masses cannot be altogether exempted from taxation, but they should be exempted as far as possible. (Hear, hear.) I think all those who do not earn money sufficient to supply them with the necessaries of life should be exempted from taxation. (Applause.) But they are not exempted from taxation, because the house-rate is levied not only on the proprietors of large houses but also on the proprietor of huts, and these huts are to a great extent tenanted by labourers, and they are actually taxed in the rent taken from them. At least so I understand it. (Hear, hear.) And before leaving that argument there is one consideration which, I think, the native members of the Bench, or at least those of them who are in favour of these duties, should take into consideration. It is this: supposing they are successful in persuading the Legislative Council to sanction the system of town duties and transit duties, the effect that would have upon the wages of the 200,000 or 300,000 coolies and labourers in Bombay. It might raise the rate of wages. Would the tax then fall upon the coolies? It would not; it would fall upon the public generally; it would fall upon the great employers of labour and the consumers of town produce. That is a very serious consideration. In fact in this question there is no truer maxim than that first impressions are almost always wrong and that the most obvious bearing of a tax is not always the real bearing of it. But in addition to these objections which I have endeavoured to bring forward there are, as it seems to me, other objections to all such, duties as sources of municipal revenue. I find two or three principles laid down amongst others as regards municipal taxation, which I think I shall be able to show that town and transit duties controvert. The first is, that it is allowable for a municipal body to tax itself for its own benefit, subject to such limits as the Legislature may prescribe; second, that all local taxes should be special, laid on for some specific object; and third, that the necessaries of life should be exempt from taxation. Now, if we apply these to town duties and transit duties, what do we find? About transit duties it is unnecessary to detain the Bench, because I suppose they are now given up. What I understand by transit duties, is duties raised on articles of produce going from one part of the country to another, through Bombay for transmission to another part of the country. It is quite obvious that if a tax was raised on goods under such circumstances it would not fall on those for whose benefit the money was laid out. That I think is quite clear. In regard to town duties it is not so obvious. But I will ask those gentlemen who sometimes say they object to transit duties thoroughly, but that they don't object to town duties so much, because they think that under certain circumstances town duties would not do any harm, as they are entirely paid by those who benefit from them—I would ask them to consider this argument: is it not true that a tax on imported commodities almost always falls, in part, on the foreigner who consumes our goods, not on those from whom we buy but on those who buy from us. (Oh.) If this is the case, and if you levy town duties upon any article of merchandise, say, on cotton, or on piece-goods—and do not say that such a monstrous thing is incredible, for they levy on piece-goods at Kurrachee—I think you will find that that tax is actually paid, not only by the consumer here, but in great measure by the cotton merchant in Liverpool, the person to whom you forward your goods. (Oh.) The hon. member Mr. Brown thinks it absurd, but you will find if you look into it that a tax on imported commodities almost always falls in part on the persons who consume our goods—not on those from whom we buy but on those who buy from us. If this is the case, if you put a duty on any article, say. piece-goods, or on wines coming from France, the goods you export to those countries in return cost so much more to the foreigner, and so he actually pays for your improvements. And then what do you say to the large number of people who are always in the harbour on board the shipping? Do they share in the benefits of the municipal improvements? But still they would have to pay the town duty. And then, again, travellers, who are sojourning at hotels, Mofussil traders and others whose cotton is stored in Bombay, are they to pay? They derive certainly a very slight benefit from the municipal improvements. I should say if they are to pay that would certainly justify the use of the expression barbarous, not in the sense of cruelty, but certainly in in the sense of ignorance of the principles of taxation and of inhospitality, for it surely would be most inhospitable to charge people who are enriching the place. What, I would ask you, would Bombay be without trade? There was one argument of the gentleman who proposed this motion that I am sorry to say I cannot agree with, and that was that the members of the Legislative Council, who are in fact the Legislature here, have no right to bring forward measures of taxation without consulting the Bench. Now, it seems to me that that is entirely a mistake. (Hear, hear). I think—though I was very glad to avail of it—that this is quite an extraneous discussion, and that it is no business of ours to discuss the principles of municipal taxation at all. (Oh, oh.) And I will tell you why; it may seem very rediculous I daresay. It is for the Legislature to lay down principles and provide the Municipality with certain modes of taxation, and it is for the Municipality to see that these resources which the Legislative Council in its wisdom places in its hands are economically and efficiently administered. Of course the Bench may express any opinion about any system of taxation, but it is not for the Bench to prescribe to the Legislature. Surely that is the special functions of the Legislature, and it seems to me the Justices are forgetting their functions altogether and intruding upon the functions of the Legislature if they attempt to lay down authoritatively the principles of taxation. It is for the Legislature to lay down these principles and provide means, and for the Bench to act on these principles and see that the means are properly used. Even in the event of this bill which is now before the Council being successful and passing, I do not think that there is much chance of its being confirmed elsewhere. At any rate there are objections to town duties where they may at all interfere with the customs duties. It was laid down by Sir Bartle Frere and the Hon'ble Mr. Erskine that before the Council could entertain any proposition affecting customs duties they must receive the approval of the Government of India, and that, I imaginef would therefore in the first instance delay the measure. But I cannot think that they would allow supplementary customs—for these are really supplementary import duties—and I should be very glad if our energetic Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce would institute an inquiry as to how so large a percentage is raised from cotton. As to what my friend Mr. Munguldass pointed out to us in the Council the other day it seems to me that instead of it being an argument for laying on an extra duty on cotton, however small, the opportunity ought to be taken for doing something to sweep it all away. I am unwilling to detain the Bench any longer, but must say that for the reasons I have intimated I have the strongest objection to this method of raising municipal taxes. The revenue that would arise from articles other than the necessaries of life would be comparatively trifling and would not satisfy the requirements of at any rate a Commissioner with imperial views such as we are blessed with. (A laugh.) At all events I say these duties are objectionable, because, in the first place, they would interfere with the necessaries of life; secondly, because they are objectionable as a source of local taxation; and, thirdly, because they are a step in the wrong direction in favour of impediments and restrictions and not in favour of free-trade and increased international intercourse. (Applause.)

The remaining portion of the discussion will be published in to-morrow's issue.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

KAIRA COLLECTORATE.

On the 29th October last, Mr. G. W. Elliot, acting Collector of Kaira, addressed the following letter to Mr. A. F. Bellasis, acting Revenue Commissioner, N.D., on the general state of the weather and crops in the collectorate for season 1868:—It appears that an unusually early monsoon permitted the sowing of first crops to be completed by the end of June, and up to the end of July the rainfall and other circumstances were in favour of a good harvest. In the first sixteen days of August there was the flood, which has been reported upon, but nevertheless between then and the end of the month there was every prospect of a magnificent harvest. But the fall of rain since then has been so small, that drought has withered the crops, and done great damage, and converted what would have been a year of great plenty into a season of scarcity. The wheat crops and cold weather crops are said to promise well and are looked to anxiously to make up for the lost crops. With an ordinary amount of dew and freedom from blight these crops are likely to do well. With the exception of the periodical slight attacks of fever in some places, the general health has been good, and the cattle have been free from disease. The fall of rain in the town of Kaira and in each district was as follows up to the end of September:—

	Ins.	Cts.
Kaira	38	07
Borsud	41	98
Anund	33	62
Kuppurwunj	31	52
Thasra	29	7
Mehmoodabad	30	97
Neriad	36	86
Matur	24	68

Average 33

AHMEDABAD.

The weather was hot in this collectorate during the fortnight ending 15th October. Bajree crops were being reaped. Owing to the scarcity in the yield of jowaree the want of forage for cattle would be much felt. Fever was reported to prevail in all the talookas: cattle were generally free from disease. Some disease prevailed in a few villages of Duskrohie, called "Bhumrea," the symptoms of which were that the animal foamed at the mouth and declined all food.

BROACH.

The sowing of rubbee, jowaree, and other grain had been completed in this collectorate. In the Vagra talooka damage had been done to all the crops by worms, consequently wheat had been resown. The state of public health was generally reported to be good. Fever prevailed a little in Amode talooka.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT—2ND NOV.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT, COMMISSIONER.)

Re Rustomjee Pallonjee.

Liabilities Rs. 23,851, assets nil.

It appeared from insolvent's schedule that he had dealt largely in shares, and the Hon'ble Commissioner therefore adjourned his discharge for six months without protection order.

Re Hurridass Bhimjee.

Liabilities Rs. 55,864, good assets Rs. 7,194, bad Rs. 947.

The insolvent had been a share speculator, and his discharge was adjourned for six months, but as he had been already in jail for three months, a protection order was granted.

Re Muncherjee Heerjee.

Mr. Farran, on behalf of the insolvent, said that he (the insolvent) came up for a final discharge for which a *rule nisi* was granted on last Court day. It appeared there were several foreign creditors of the insolvent, who have also firms in Bombay, but there being no satisfactory proof of service of the notice upon these creditors, and as there were no notes to which the Hon'ble Commissioner could refer as to what occurred at the previous hearing, he thought it better that the matter should stand over for a fortnight.

Re Tricumjee Velljee and others.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, on behalf of the insolvents, applied for a protection order. He said the insolvents were now in Damaun, and it was necessary for the Official Assignee that these persons should come in Bombay and assist him in recovering outstandings due to their estate. There were several writs out against the insolvents, and they would not come to Bombay without the protection order.

Mr. Mayhew opposed the application on behalf of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., and other creditors. He said it was a practice of Mr. Justice Tucker when an insolvent applied for a protection order to require his presence in Court.

The Hon'ble Commissioner in the absence of any positive information as to what the practice was, adjourned the matter until the next Court day.

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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

			per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11 /8d.	do.
„ 4	do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
„ 3	do.	1s. 11 3/16d.	do.
„ 2	do.	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
„ 1	do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	do.
„ demand		1s. 11 d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris	do.	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 10 7/8d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 22nd October 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...at 1s. 11 3/8d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	...at 1s. 11 1/4d.	„
3 do.	...at 1s. 11 3/16d.	„
2 do.	...at 1s. 11 1/8d.	„
1 do.	...at 1s. 11 1/16d.	„
On demand	...at 1s. 11d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland	...at 1s. 10 15/16d.	„
Circular Notes	1s. 10½d.	„

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3 per cent.	per annum
6 ditto	4	do.
12 ditto	5	do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3 : Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 27th Oct. 1868

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

[illegible] TAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

[illegible] N 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

[illegible] OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA...........	BOMBAY...........
MADRAS...........	KURRACHEE ...
AGRA...........	LAHORE...........

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 3/8 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/4	„
3	do.	1/11 3/16	„
2	do.	1/11 1/8	„
1	do.	1/11 1/16	„
On demand		1/11	„
On Scotland		1/11	„

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 [illegible] s under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

[illegible] eposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on [illegible] ne and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum [illegible] minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon [illegible] unts the balances of which have not during the six months [illegible] elow Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest [illegible] allowed.

[illegible] ixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

[illegible] Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 23rd October 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... £928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND .... £ 38,000.

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency.

Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.

Glasgow Deposit Agency.

Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWER Esq.

London Bankers.

The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3 per cent.	
„ 6 „	„	5 „
„ 12 „	„	6 „

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th Oct. 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons BRANDIES' Champagne Cognac in 1 and doz. cases at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.

Vieux	„	Do.	„ 18 0 „
Cognac	„	Do.	„ 16 „

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well-known WINES :—

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 doz. cases	Qrts.	Rs. 27	per dozen.
Do. do.	„	29	„
Superior Port in 3 and 2 doz. cases	Qrts.	27	„
Do. „ 2 „ „	Pts.	14	„
Brandy „ 1 „ „	Qrts.	32	„
Whiskey „ 1 „ „	„	15	„

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, RUINART PERE ET FILS CHAMPAGNE :—

Green Seal. { Quarts.......... Rs. 42 per dozen.
Green Seal. { Pints in 2 doz. cases „ 21 „

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

FOR SALE, just landed ex "Monarchy" and "Rinaldo," the following articles of superior quality and quite fresh, viz :—

Cabin Biscuit, in Barrels.
Navy do. „ do.
Oatmeals, „ Tins.
Split Peas, „ Barrels.
Suet, „ Casks.
Dessicated Milk „ Tins and Bottles.
Hops, in 1 lb. Tin.
Malts, do.
Muscatel Raisins, in Tins.
Chocolate, in 4 lb. Packs.

Apply to the undersigned,

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper.—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—CODE FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by BHOLANAUTH SEN, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 1½.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

No. 10 Hummun Street. Bombay.

HOWARDS' QUININE.

A large supply of this superior Alkaloid just received on sale in bottles at Rs. 1, Rs. 2—Rs. 4, and Rs. 8.

LIBERAL QUOTATIONS FOR WHOLESALE ORDERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)

Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.

Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

EGG STEAMER.

ELEGANT, INGENIOUS, SIMPLE.

This instrument is a wonderful convenience and comfort on the breakfast table.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
To Cook Four Eggs..........	22 8	25 0
To Cook Six Eggs..........	27 0	30 0

ELECTRO PLATE of ONLY the BEST WORKMANSHIP, the THICKEST PLATING, or the HARDEST NICKEL SILVER, is kept on sale by

TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

SAVORY AND MOORE'S ETHERODINE.

ITS THERAPEUTICAL PROPERTIES ARE DIAPHORETIC, ANTISPASMODIC, AND SEDATIVE, and superior to any other pharmaceutical preparation. It also possesses the important advantage over Chlorodyne, Morphia, and the ordinary preparations of Opium in maintaining the desired effects without the necessity of augmenting the dose.

These facts are borne out by the experience of medical men in extensive hospital and private practice, who amply testify to its remarkable efficacy in alleviating and curing Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Fevers, Rheumatism, Spasms, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.

The virtues of ETHERODINE are not deteriorated by long keeping or any variations of climate.

Cash Rs. 2 4. Credit Rs. 2 8.

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (LD.)

CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.—A few Single-seated Children's Perambulators left from the last Shipment will be sold at a moderate prices, to close account. As a fresh consignment is expected shortly.

FOR THIS SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE, and FRUIT SEEDS, &c. &c., just imported by the Overland Mail.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable, and Fruit Seeds, each packet of the first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been carefully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate.

The following can be had loose by weight :—

White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, Celery, Parsley, &c. French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.

H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled :—

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly enoxious to animal life, is unrivalled in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect. For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas—a great desideratum both to Sportsmen and to Ladies; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or store closets, as no Bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer ; and to Moths it is equally destructive. In greenhouses its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants : for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1869.

BOUND IN CLOTH.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
OCTAVO, 7¼ by 4¼ inches.		
No. 8.—1 Day in a page with Sunday......	4 6	4 14
No. 9.—2 Days in a page with Sunday...	3 12	4 2
No. 10.—3 Days in a page with Sunday......	3 0	3 6
No. 11.—3 Days in a page without Sunday.	2 12	3 0
SMALL OCTAVO, 6 by 3¾ inches.		
No. 12.—3 Days in a page with Sunday ...	2 0	2 4
No. 12 Enlarged.—2 Days in a page with Sunday	2 12	3 0
SMALL LONG OCTAVO, 7¼ by 3¼ inches.		
No. 14.—3 Days in a page with Sunday ...	2 8	2 14
ROUGH DIARIES.		
IN LIMP BOARDS, INTERLEAVED WITH BLOTTING PAPER.		
FOLIO, 13 by 8¼ inches.		
No. 31.—A Week in the opening of 2 pages.	1 10	1 14
No. 32.—A Week in a page..........	1 4	1 6
QUARTO, 10 by 8 inches.		
No. 33.—A Week in the opening of 2 pages.	1 8	1 12
No. 34.—A Week on a page..........	1 2	1 4
OCTAVO, 8 by 4¾ inches.		
No. 35.—A Week in the opening of 2 pages.	1 2	1 4
POCKET DIARIES.		
LARGE 18mo., 5 by 3¼ inches.		
No. 18.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages.	1 12	2 0
LARGE, 32mo., 3¾ by 2¼ inches.		
No. 20.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages.	1 4	1 8
SMALL 18mo., 4½ by 3 inches.		
No. 22.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages.	1 12	2 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade :

Just Landed.

A very handsome and English-built new Mail Phaeton with Lamps and Pole.

Two very handsome Four-seated new Cab Phaetons, painted dark green and dark blue lining to match, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

The above three Carriages are expressly built to order for India by Jones of Southampton.

Also,

The property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new light Palkhee Office Shigram with Lamps

A Second-hand English-built Cab Buggy.

A Lady's Side Saddle by Hinton.

Just landed ex "Monarchy."

A first-class High-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart painted dark green, lining to match, with patent leather Wings to sides, and pair of Lamps, by Windower, Long Acre.

A new Pony Travelling self-driving Park Phaeton with hind Seat, by McNaught and Smith.

And Also,

A property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.

A Second-hand single horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.

A nearly new Waggonnette.

Just Landed Ex "Timour."

A first-class new high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with wings to sides, enamel Leather Apron, and expressly built to order by Windower

The Property of an Officer.

A first-rate breach-loading double-barrelled Rifle, in a mahogany case with spare leather cover, by Manton & Co.

Also,

3 Small nearly new single Horse Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front.

Just Unpacked,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for single and double harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for single harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

A few sets of very best Buggy and Dog Cart and Gig Harness, stitched patent leather parts, stitched white ornaments on winkers and saddles, round brown reins covered mountings, wearing parts and tip plated on German Silver.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators, with highly furnished linings, folding heads, aprons with double springs, painted in different colours, and some of them are with imitation cane-body, and expressly made to order for India. To be had on the Esplanade, or at the Auction Room of the undersigned on the Meadow Street, below Jaffer Sullaman.

Just Landed,

A new and neat light single Horse Miniature Landau with Lamps, by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

Also,

A new English-built Dennett, with Lamps.

A new and light English-built door Shigram, with Lamps and Shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with Lamps and Poles.

2 Ditto very small self driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

2 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
4th November 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE

ESTABLISHED 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates ; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on pucka-built BUNGALOWS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been reduced to three eighths per cent per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

HAM.

BY EVERY WEEKLY STEAMER.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Pale, Prime and Plump, from 7 to 18 lbs. each, per lb..........	1 2	1 4
Smoked, do. do. per lb	1 2	1 4
Pale or smoked, in original cases of six per lb.	1 0	1 2

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

(IMPORTED DIRECT)

of the finest quality manufactured.

	Cash.	Creddit.
No. 1 per thousand..........	16 0	18 0
No. 2 „	14 0	16 0
No. 3 „	12 8	14 0

TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1½-inch doubl, OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths ; 2-inch ditto 24s.; 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED.

Gilt insides ½-inch 3s. 6d per dozen, 6 feet ¾-inch ditto 5s., 1½-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1inch 10s. per dozen. ½- inch ditto 15s.; 1½-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s per dozen ; Rings 2s per gross.

GEORGE REES, 57, Druary Lane, London. Estab. 1800

CASH, DEED, AND DESPATCH BOXES.

A large assortment, by Chubb and other first class makers.

CASH BOXES,
with triply divided tray,
from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 30.

DEED BOXES,
for safe custody of papers and documents,
from Rs. 19 to Rs. 36.

DESPATCH BOXES,
completely fitted,
from Rs. 22 to Rs. 68.

TREACHER and Co. (Limited).

THE PHARMACOPŒIA, The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co. :—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes ; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom ; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA with the greatest success.

Prepared only by THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co. Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, POONAH. And of all principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home" has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages :—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord STRAITHNAIRN, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

(Signed.) HUGH ROSE.

Certificate granted by Lord NAPIER of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. NAPIER.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. MOORE.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed,) R B. MOORE.

Colonel and Mrs. TURNER remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well connected, the Proprietor most obliging.

NOTICES.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on Sale at Government Ice House, No. 2, Apollo Street.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—The undersigned having arranged to supply their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamps for the Municipalities of Bombay, Surat, and other Out-stations, are prepared to make arrangements with other Municipalities in this Presidency or elsewhere.

The undersigned beg leave also to intimate that their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamp, has been tested by the Quarter Master General of the Army, and approved of for Barrack lighting. The attention of Railway Companies is also called to this lamp.

FARNHAM & Co.,

Government Ice House Buildings, No. 2, Apollo Street Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

ROSSELET & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, and DEALERS in ELECTRO-PLATED WARE! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly, to meet the requirements of India wearers, and thought differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance :—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade mark, having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay ; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London. &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honor to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Comission Agency, and beg to refer their constituents with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, for the execution of any future orders.

HENRY COPE & Co.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

With reference to the above notice, the undersigned beg to inform the constituents of Messrs. HENRY COPE & Co., and the public in general, that they will be happy to receive orders for any Goods of Kashmeer and Umritsur manufacture.

Commencing business on a somewhat large scale, they deem it right to intimate that all orders for Goods to be prepared must be accompanied by a remittance from approved parties, to the amount of at least one-half the probable cost of the items required. (A list of prices is annexed.) The balance to be paid within two months from date of despatch of Goods. From customers not known to the firm, cash in full or a substantial reference will be required. Also as to Goods in stock the undersigned will be happy to forward them at once, on condition of payment being made within two months. In nither case Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. after the expiration of 2nd month.

DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

List of the Shawl Articles that can be immediately prepared to order, or some of them found ready at

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE, AND CHUMBA MULL'S.

AT FIXED AND UNALTERABLE PRICES.

SHAWLS.—Kashmeer, Square woven,—of all colors and patterns, generally 2 yards 4 inches long, 2 yards 4 inches broad, at from 300 to 900 Rs. each.

Kashmeer long, of the same colors, and of a variety of patterns, 3 yards and 1 foot long, by 1 yard and 2 feet broad, at from 500 to 1,500 Rs. each ; but those above 1,000 are only prepared to order.

Umritsur, Long, woven—of the same colors, patterns, and size as above, at from 100 to 600 Rs. each.

Do. Square, ditto, same size as Kashmeer, of various colors and patterns, at from 100 to 400 Rs. each.

Kashmeer, Square, worked—of same colors and patterns as above, at from 130 to 250 Rs.

Umritsur, ditto, ditto,—at from 30 to 100 Rs.

A variety of long (only sold in pairs) and square—of elegant patterns, at smaller prices, manufactured at Noorpoor, Kishnapoor, Tiloknath, Bisowlee, &c. (These are suitable as Durbar Presents to Native Gentlemen, Officials, &c.)

Kashmeer. Muleeda, and long square,—worked in braid, and in silk, of handsome and new patterns, at from 80 to 130 Rs. ; a most comfortable, and at the same time, elegent article of a lady's attire.

Muleeda Neckties worked in braid—of colors and sizes, at from 1-12 (for children) to 10 Rs.

SHAWL BORDERS—of every kind and width, at from 8 annas to 5 Rs. and as high as 16 Rs. a yard.

JAMEWARS, UMRITSUR—(striped Shawl Cloth, woven)—suited to make up into Dressing Gowns, &c., at from 40 to 65 Rs. a piece.

Ditto, Kashmeer, at from 180 to 250 Rs. each.

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35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
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7 do. do. T. Cloth.
4 do. do. Jaconets.
8 Cases Chintz.
2 do. T. Red Spotted.
2 do. Printed Sarry.
5 do. Buff Printed Cambrick.
10 do. Coloured Ball Thread.
4 do. Toys.
10 do. Eau-de-Cologne.

A few sets of Porcelain, Dessert and Toilet, richly decorated and gilted.

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4 Cases Dyed Madapollams.
3 do. T. Red Chintz.

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HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1868.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

No. 19, MEADOW STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE NATIVE JEWELLERY, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, &c., BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY next, the 9th instant, at his Rooms in Meadow Street, the undermentioned Jewellery belonging to the Estate of Afzel Begum, late of Lucknow, deceased, consisting of Gold Neck Ornaments, Gold Ear-rings, Emerald, Ruby, Pearl and other Rings of sorts, Gold Bracelets of sorts, a pair of Gold Bajoobunds, several Ear-rings with Pearls, Gold Foot and Hand Ornaments, a Silver Hooka with surpose and mouth pieces, a Silver Plate and Cover for Tumbler, a Silver Vasdan with cover, a Silver Rosewater Pot or Goolabdanee, a Silver Fire Dish, a Silver Spittoon, and variety of Gold and Silver Ornaments.

ALSO,

The articles of Jewellery belonging to the Estate of the late Hurrichund Nehalchund, deceased, consisting of Gold Dorahs or Neck Chains, Ear-rings with Pearls, a Gold Neck Har of Madelias, a Gold Arm Pouchee with Rubies and Green Stones, a Gold Bhicballie with Pearls, Gold Bajoobunds with Madelias, Finger Rings, a Puddock with red and white stones, a Roodrax Neck Mallah set in Gold Wire, a Silver Watch, &c. &c.

The above will be on view from FRIDAY, the 6th.

GENERAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED,) IN LIQUIDATION.

Notice is hereby given that all the Assets and Liabilities of the above Company will be sold by Public Auction, by order of the Liquidators of the said Corporation, at the Rooms of RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer, No. 19, Meadow Street, on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 P.M.

A list of particulars can be seen on application to the said Auctioneer.—Dated Bombay, 4th November, 1868.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 4th November, 1868.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

AUCTION SALE OF ASSETS OF THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED), AND THE MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the abovementioned Companies, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 P. M., the following :—

The Right, Title, and Interest of the abovementioned Companies, of and in a number of debts due to the Companies by sundry Contributories, the lists of which may be seen on application to the undersigned.

First claims against 39 Contributories of the National Financial of India (Limited) in respect of unpaid Call amounts to Rs. 16,900.

Second do. do. 38 do. do. amounts to Rs. 74,200.

Third do. do. 39 do. do. amounts to Rs. 70,100.

Fourth Claims against 49 Contributories of the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association (Limited) in respect of unpaid Calls amounts to Rs. 85,350.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, PIANO, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Piano, &c., the property of a Gentleman (proceeded to Europe), the same consists of rich cut wine leaf pattern Glass Ware, Handsome Dinner, Tea, and Dessert Services, best Plated Ware, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 4 Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, Pickle, and Soy Frames, Bread Basket, Epergne, Waiters, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, a Mahogany case containing set of Spoons and Forks for 12, a do. Dessert Knives and Forks for 12, Cutlery, &c. ; elegantly Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as round Dining Table, a set of Camp do. in 2 pieces, Side Board, Dining-room Chairs, partition Screen, Circular, Pier, and Writing Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Foot Stools, Chiffonier, Horned Hatstand, a handsome Drawing-room Carpet with Border, an excellent Marble Clock, Bronze Figures, Table Ornaments, Pictures, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte by Butcher and Company, English Iron Folding Cot, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers, Towel Horses, few Books, Wine, &c.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Piano, &c., at No. 82, Upper Colaba, opposite the Observatory.

On MONDAY next, the 16th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Piano, &c., the property of Captain C. F. Keays, Assistant Commissary General (leaving Bombay.)

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF BARGES.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, the following Barges, viz. :—

1st "Alexandra" Barge of	53 1/4	Tons registered,	No. 3098.
2nd "Phurkay"	do.	51 3/4	do. do.	No. 3174.
3rd "Forerunner"	do.	39 1/4	do. do.	No. 3073.
4th "Lion"	do.	50 1/2	do. do.	No. 3173.

FOR SALE.

Three thousand five hundred Pin Cartridge cases for Breech-loading Guns, 16 bore, complete, with Wads for loading.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

12 Sets best English German Silver-mounted Single Harness.

Bombay, 4th November, 1868. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of the Stock in Trade, Furniture, &c., of the well-known business carried on for many years under the name and style of ROGERS and Co., Chemists, Rampart Row, Fort.

Comprising:—Chemicals of all descriptions, Medicine Chests, Stationery, Photographers and Veterinary Surgeons' Requisites, Articles of Domestic Usefulness, Flavouring Essences for Ice Cream, &c., Smokers' Desiderata, Perfumery of Undisputed quality and Soaps very old and now of rare manufacture, Medicines, Empty Sodawater Bottles, Glass Tubing, Furniture.

The Sale will be resumed THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, and will continue on each successive days, (FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS excepted) until the whole be concluded.—The Sale on each day will commence at noon, and for the guidance of purchasers it may be estimated that not more than between 300 to 400 Lots will be sold in one day.

Descriptive Catalogues are now ready, and may be had on application, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF TIMBER.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th November, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder, on account of the following first purchasers :—

Ahmed Essack,
Oosman Gunny,
Rahimtoola Jooma,
Abba Ahmed,
Ahmed Jannoo.

A quantity of very 1st and 2nd Class Teak Logs, Scantlings and Boards, &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Official Liquidator of the INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED) at 2 P. M. on MONDAY, the 16th November, the outstanding debts still due, and owing to, and the remaining Assets of the said Company.

N. B.—For full particulars see *Times of India* of the 30th ultimo, and *Bombay Gazette* of the 3rd instant.

Bombay, 4th November, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM ANDERSON MAI, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs H. and W. Galignani and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivolvi.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. Pharoah and Co.